

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL  
OFFICER  
FOR  
1937





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## Preface.

---

This Annual Report is the thirty-first of the series and I have been responsible for the last ten.

In the 1936 Report attention was drawn to the fact that the figure for maternal mortality was much higher than the 'average, both for the County and for England and Wales generally. I am pleased to report that in the year under review this figure is the lowest recorded for the past ten years and, further, that no single death occurred from puerperal sepsis.

Although the Isolation Hospital was not ready to receive patients until the early part of August, 1938, it has already proved its value to the County.

During 1937, the Ante-Natal Scheme was brought into operation. Particulars of this are given on page 21.

I wish to thank the Chairmen and members of the different Committees for their continued support throughout the year, the professional, technical and clerical staff, both whole-time and part-time, and the general practitioners and district nurses working in the area. Without their co-operation the smooth running of the service would be impossible.

T. RUDDOCK-WESSELY

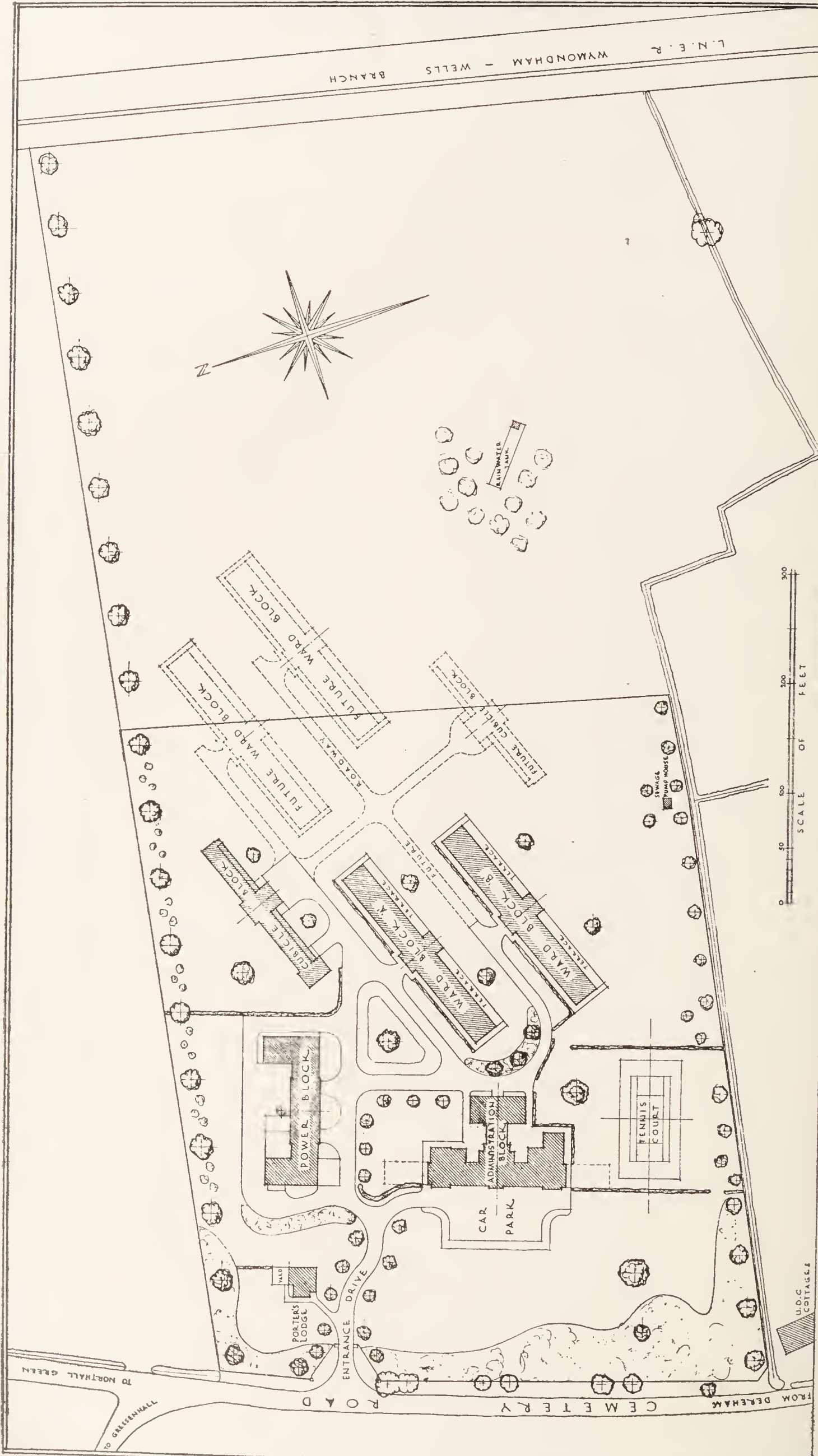
Public Health Department,  
29, Thorpe Road, Norwich.

*October, 1938.*

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NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL  
CENTRAL ISOLATION HOSPITAL  
AT EAST DEREHAM — BLOCK PLAN

C. J. NORTON F.R.I.B.A.  
COUNTY ARCHITECT.  
25, THORPE & NORWICH

R.N. 1038

L.N.E.R. WYMONDHAM - WELLS  
BRANCH

TO GREENHALL  
TO NORTHALL GREEN

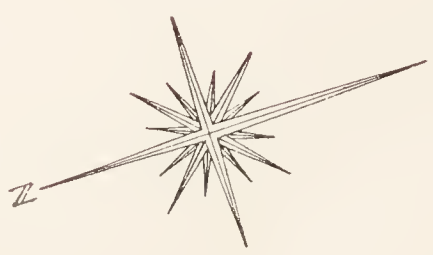
ROAD

CEMETERY

FROM DEREHAM

U.O.C. COTTAGES

SCALE OF FEET  
0 50 100 200 300



RAINWATER TANK

SEWAGE  
PUMP HOUSE

TENNIS COURT

CAR PARK

ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

PORTERS LODGE

POWER BLOCK

FUTURE WARD BLOCK

FUTURE WARD BLOCK

FUTURE CLINIC BLOCK

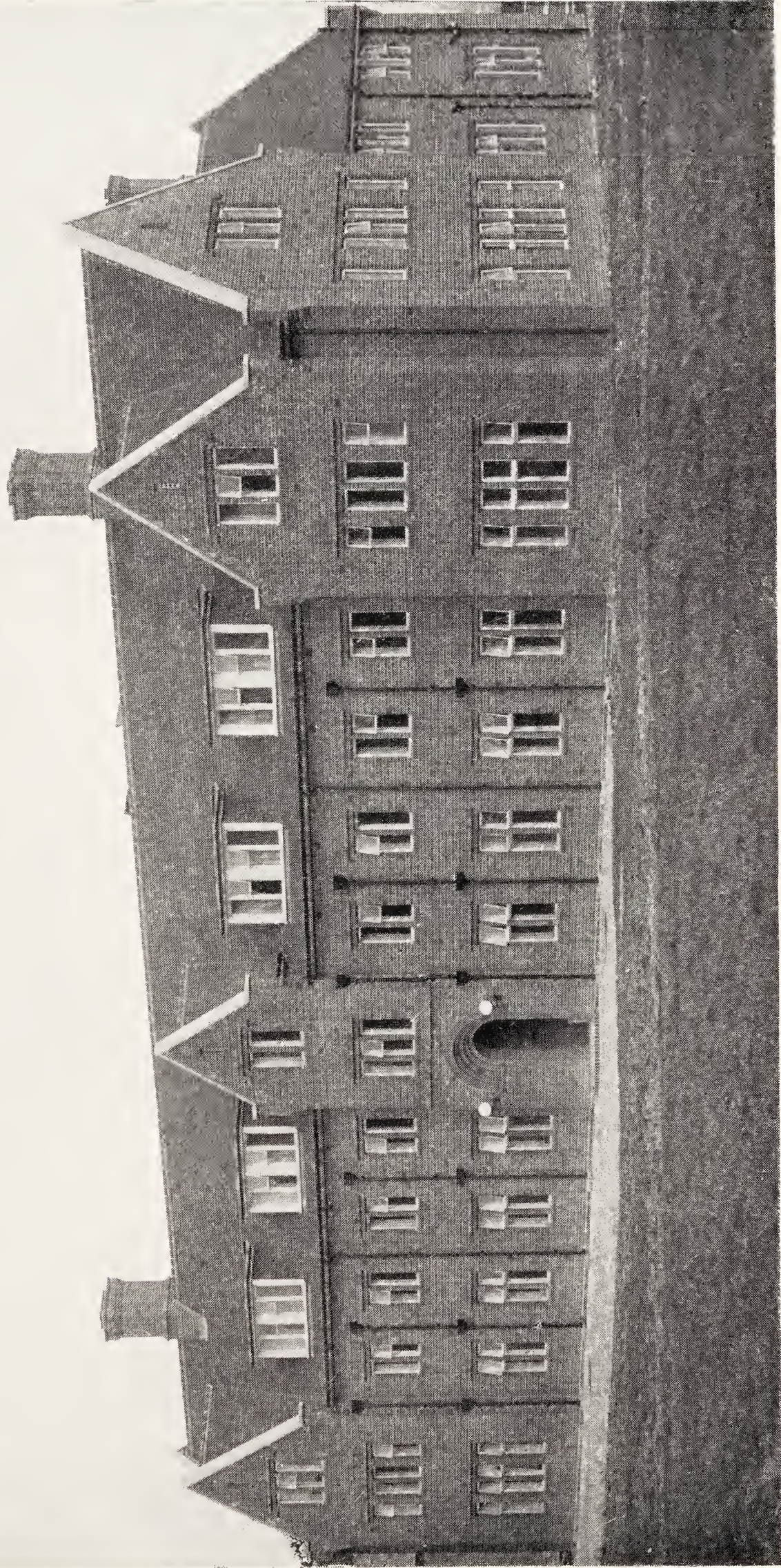
WARD BLOCK A

WARD BLOCK B

FUTURE CLINIC BLOCK

ENTRANCE DRIVE






COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

ADMINISTRATION BLOCK.





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# Public Health Officers of the County Council.

## WHOLE-TIME.

### County Medical Officer :

T. RUDDOCK-WEST, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

### Deputy County Medical Officer :

W. R. CLAYTON HESLOP, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H.

### Clinical Tuberculosis Officers :

W. B. CHRISTOPHERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. HOLMES WATKINS, B.A., B.M., B.Ch.

### Assistant Medical Officers :

IRENE B. M. GREEN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

D. MORRISON SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

### Temporary Medical Staff :

MURIEL S. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B. (full-time).

BARBARA C. WELSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Dental Surgeons :

*Senior Dentist*—P. MILLICAN, L.D.S.

A. J. CAIRNS, L.D.S.

M. S. LEWIN, L.D.S.

C. BAINES, L.D.S.

J. NIXON, L.D.S.

SADIE S. HOW, L.D.S.

A. A. SUMPTER, L.D.S.

### County Sanitary Inspector :

G. W. CURTIS, A.M.I.S.E., C.S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspectors' Cert.

### Inspector of Midwives and Superintendent Health Visitor :

MISS M. V. E. DAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Cert.

### Assistant Inspectors :

MISS M. W. LINDSAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS M. F. WEBB, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### Health Visitors :

MISS E. F. INGLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (resigned 31.5.37).

MISS D. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS O. M. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS E. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (resigned 11.9.37).

MISS M. MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (resigned 24.6.37).

### Orthopædic Nurses :

MISS J. E. KEMP, C.S.M.M.G. (resigned 30.6.37).

MISS F. W. THOMAS, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T. (appointed 1.9.37).

MISS M. H. WYER, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T.

### School Nurses :

MISS E. B. BYGRAVE, Cert. Nurse.

MISS F. B. JUGGINS, S.R.N.

MISS D. PERCIVAL, S.R.N.

MISS L. B. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(appointed 14.9.37).

MISS D. VICKERS, S.R.N.

MISS L. WALKER, S.R.N.  
(resigned 11.9.37).

MISS A. HOLDEN, S.R.N.

MRS. A. M. KNOTT, Cert. Nurse,  
(appointed 13.9.37).

MISS B. MACE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(resigned 11.9.37).

MISS C. SHINGLETON, S.R.N.

MISS A. WELLSTED, Cert. Nurse.

### Home Teachers and Visitors under the Blind Persons Act :

MISS A. E. PINNINGTON, Cert. College of Teachers of the Blind.

MISS H. G. BELLAMY, Cert. College of Teachers of the Blind.

### Melton Lodge Orthopædic Home :

*Matron* : MISS A. L. M. HELLARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Cert.

*Head Teacher* : MISS C. M. TOWERS, Cert. Teacher.

### Isolation Hospital :

*Matron* : MISS M. D. PATERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Cert.

## Clerical Staff :

*Chief Clerk:* C. J. HUBBARD.

*Sectional Clerks :* G. E. MANTRIPP, E. DURRANT.

*Senior Clerks :* H. E. WISEMAN, A. R. PYE.

*Clerks :* S. H. BISHOP, R. I. HOOK, W. H. G. MILES, G. A. RABY, H. C. WEBB, P. WEEKS.

*Juniors :* K. ABEL, K. A. AMOND, R. W. CARVER, J. B. COLEMAN, A. COOPER, V. S. PEARSON, R. STEVENSON, J. D. WRIGHT.

*Typists :* Miss B. DAVISON (*Senior*), Miss A. E. COE, Miss M. COLEBY, Miss J. M. EVATT, Miss E. G. GRAVELING, Miss M. E. HUMPHREY, Miss M. H. PALMER, Miss J. M. ROSE, Miss S. WRIGHT.

*Laboratory Assistants :* W. R. EMMS, A. E. YOUNG.

## PART-TIME.

### Orthopædic Surgeon :

H. A. BRITTAIN, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

### Consultants under Puerperal Fever Scheme :

M. W. BULMAN, M.D. (Obstet.), M.S., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.

A. CROOK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. B. HINDE, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.

C. E. S. JACKSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

C. NOON, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

### Obstetric Consultants :

M. W. BULMAN, M.D. (Obstet.), M.S., F.R.C.S., F.C.O.G.

C. E. S. JACKSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

### Ophthalmic Specialists :

A. GREENE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

G. MAXTED, M.D., F.R.C.S.

S. T. PARKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

W. E. RUTLEDGE, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

W. WYLLYS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Aural Specialists :

N. S. CARRUTHERS, F.R.C.S.E.

J. LEWIN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

### Medical Officers Venereal Disease Clinics :

S. H. LONG, M.D. }  
T. J. WRIGHT, F.R.C.S.E. } Norwich.

J. W. MCINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (P.H.), F.R.C.S.E., King's Lynn.

### Pathologist :

G. P. C. CLARIDGE, M.B., B.S.

### Bacteriologist :

F. T. ALPE, F.C.S.

### County Analyst :

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

### Inspectors under Food and Drugs Acts :

W. B. BARRY.

W. OLIVER.

A. ROBINSON.

(These Officers are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures).

### Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts :

District Medical Officers ... .. 86

Medical Officers of Institutions ... .. 14

Public Vaccinators ... .. 85

Vaccination Officers ... .. 27

### Milk and Dairies Acts :

Veterinary Inspectors ... .. 17

### Dental Surgeons :

Dental Officers under the Council's Schemes for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, Tuberculosis, Blind Persons, and Public Assistance ... .. 2

### Health Visitors :

District Nurses ... .. 149



# Sanitary Districts.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Population Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspector.</i>
URBAN				
Cromer ...	1062	4176	Dr. R. C. M. Colvin-Smith	G. E. Mitchell
Diss ...	3674	3421	„ G. O'B. Vincent	G. H. Jones
Downham Market ...	1003	2465	„ J. Gibb ...	A. T. Pallister
East Dereham	5313	5643	„ N. E. D. Cartledge	W. A. Norris
King's Lynn M.B. ...	6687	23528	„ J. W. McIntosh B.SC. (P.H.)	H. G. Cobbold
New				
Hunstanton	1064	3132	„ W. E. H. Bull	F. Wilkinson
Nth. Walsham	4256	4137	„ H. Morrison ...	W. Morris
Sheringham ...	929	4168	„ D. B. C. Lawson	F. Hall Smith
Swaffham ...	7592	2783	„ R. O. Townend	R. F. Hudson
Thetford M.B.	7096	4098	„ A. Oliver, D.P.H.	L. G. Howell
Wells-next-Sea	2670	2505	„ E. W. Hicks ...	F. Rodwell
Wymondham	10950	5017	„ A. P. Agnew	R. W. Maughan
RURAL				
Blofield and Flegg ...	74660	24574	„ W. Royden and „ J. D. McKelvie	L. F. Beckwith
Depwade ...	79742	17690	„ F. N. H. Maidment	F. H. Bowden
Docking ...	87386	16284	„ B. G. Sumpter	A. B. Nowell
Downham ...	124152	19962	„ J. Gibb ...	S. C. Rigg
Erpingham ...	71109	17659	„ D. B. C. Lawson	G. L. Evatt
Forehoe and Henstead ...	69939	18672	„ A. P. Agnew ...	A. W. Hobbs
Freebridge Lynn ...	72070	10270	„ O. L. Appleton	W. R. Watkins
Loddon ...	60406	11822	„ E. N. P. Martland	K. S. Starling
Marshland ...	56562	15250	„ A. J. Hawes, D.P.H.	J. T. Dewhurst
Mitford and Launditch ...	102371	17107	„ N. E. D. Cartledge	B. E. Penny
St. Faith's and Aylsham	93119	25648	„ S. H. Long ...	H. S. Hawkins
Smallburgh ...	70017	15690	„ D. G. Shields	A. L. Taunton
Swaffham ...	93216	8092	„ C. S. Hall-Smith	W. H. Edwards
Walsingham ...	88818	18119	„ R. A. Norman	W. H. Moffat
Wayland ...	106881	16991	„ F. R. Wilson ...	C. Whitworth

# Statistics and Social Conditions of the Administrative County.

AREA	...	...	...	...	...	1,302,744 acres
POPULATION—CENSUS, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	318,903
	Estimated by Registrar-General, mid-1937					324,950
				General purposes.	Special purposes.	
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	£1,110,561	£992,831	
PRODUCE OF PENNY RATE	...	...	...	£4556	£4090	

From an acreage point of view, Norfolk is the fourth largest administrative county in England. It is, however, one of the most sparsely populated, averaging about one person to every four acres. Having approximately ninety miles of coastline facing mainly East and North-East, the climate is bracing. This and the fact that the main occupation is agriculture undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon the health of the inhabitants and contribute towards their longevity.

## Births and Deaths.

Live Births—		Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	4621	2334	2287
Illegitimate	...	257	136	121

Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population—15·01

Stillbirths	...	181	106	75
-------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births—35·78.

Deaths	...	4141	2131	2010
--------	-----	------	------	------

Death rate per 1000 of the estimated population—12·74.

		Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal causes—			
Puerperal sepsis	...	Nil.	0·00
Other puerperal causes	...	8	1·58
Total	...	8	1·58

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	47·35
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births...	...	47·18
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births...	...	50·54
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	638
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	9
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	1

The live births were 76 more than in 1936; males increased by 19 and the females by 57. Stillbirths were 19 less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of live births registered and the birth rates during the past five years:—

	URBAN.		RURAL.		ADM. COUNTY.		Rate for
	Net No.		Net No.		Net No.		England & Wales.
Year.	Regstd.	Rate.	Regstd.	Rate.	Regstd.	Rate.	
1933	...	857	14·16	3841	14·69	4698	14·59
1934	...	759	13·23	4134	15·67	4893	15·23
1935	...	887	13·59	3897	15·21	4784	14·88
1936	...	922	14·10	3880	15·04	4802	14·85
1937	...	931	14·29	3947	15·38	4878	15·01



Civilian deaths were 86 more than in 1936. This time the increase is not in the age period 75 and over, but in the 5 to 25 and 35 to 65 groups.

The following table gives a comparison with the number of deaths and death rates during the past five years:—

Year.	URBAN.		RURAL.		ADM. COUNTY.		Rate for England & Wales.
	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death Rate.	
1933 ...	795	13·14	3394	12·98	4189	13·01	12·3
1934 ...	741	12·91	3126	11·81	3867	12·04	11·8
1935 ...	847	13·45	3146	12·17	3993	12·42	11·7
1936 ...	878	13·43	3277	12·71	4055	12·85	12·1
1937 ...	859	13·18	3282	12·63	4141	12·74	12·4

The deaths of 231 infants under 1 year gives a death rate of 47·35 per 1000 live births, compared with 58·0 in England and Wales.

The infant death rates for the previous five years were:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
54·91	47·84	47·01	42·43	47·48

The maternal mortality rate per 1000 live births was 1·58, compared with 3·11 for England and Wales.

The following table gives the death rates per 1000 population from certain causes, together with the corresponding rates for the previous five years:—

DISEASE.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Cancer ... ..	1·94	1·77	1·85	1·93	1·86
Respiratory Diseases ...	1·21	1·01	1·04	1·13	0·98
*Zymotic Diseases ... ..	0·16	0·22	0·14	0·11	0·12
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	0·44	0·43	0·42	0·41	0·44
,, (Non-pulmonary)	0·13	0·12	0·11	0·11	0·10

\*Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age).

A table giving the causes of death at specified ages will be found on page 8.

Owing to the variations in the population of all areas as regard the proportions of their sex and age components, the crude death rate is not a true comparative mortality index. The Registrar-General has therefore issued a comparability factor which enables comparison to be made with other areas. This factor gives a corrected death rate for Norfolk of 9·24, as compared with a crude rate of 12·74.

The following table gives the causes of death at specified ages:—  
(Figures given by Registrar-General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Measles ... ..	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	9	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Influenza ... ..	111	1	3	1	4	3	3	4	10	17	29	36
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ... ..	144	—	—	—	2	16	29	27	31	23	14	22
Other Tuberculous Diseases	32	4	3	7	2	6	2	4	—	—	4	—
Syphilis ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	—
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	638	—	—	—	1	2	6	23	80	137	225	164
Diabetes ... ..	81	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	5	14	27	28
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	220	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	19	75	118
Heart Disease ... ..	1151	—	—	—	—	5	5	17	37	128	301	628
Aneurysm ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	—	—	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	303	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	34	76	185
Bronchitis ... ..	117	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	8	24	75
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	170	20	8	4	8	1	5	13	13	17	32	49
Other Respiratory Diseases	33	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	5	6	7	7
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	10	6	22
Diarrhœa, etc. ... ..	24	12	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	5
Appendicitis ... ..	18	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	1	4	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	26	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	9	11
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	78	8	—	2	2	3	2	7	12	11	19	12
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	71	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	28	29
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, etc. ... ..	157	154	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility ... ..	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	125
Suicide ... ..	35	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	9	5	7	2
Other Violence ... ..	134	7	—	7	8	25	12	13	14	14	6	28
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	354	14	4	8	9	11	19	25	34	44	91	95
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ... ..	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	13
All Causes ... ..	4141	231	26	34	53	93	106	161	287	525	1008	1617



# General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

## STAFF.

A list of the staff is given on pages 3 and 4.

## LABORATORY.

The County Public Health Laboratory was established in 1920 for the purpose of providing bacteriological facilities for the general practitioners in the County. The laboratory is equipped with modern apparatus, and is available for urgent work on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The following table gives particulars of the work done during the past five years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli ...	1773	2024	3060	1573	2710
Swabs for hæmolytic streptococci ...	27	168	98	64	106
Swabs for Vincent's angina ...	—	2	—	—	—
Sputum for tubercle bacilli ...	921	976	966	920	1084
Urine for tubercle bacilli ...	11	16	22	29	23
Fæces for tubercle bacilli ...	1	3	9	3	18
Pus for tubercle bacilli ...	13	7	6	3	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli	1	—	3	2	1
Pleural effusion for tubercle bacilli ...	7	8	6	3	2
Tuberculin dilutions prepared ...	35	25	11	18	33
Tuberculin ointment prepared ...	235	170	202	202	223
Milk for tubercle bacilli ...	29	722	1734	2068	1937
T.T. and Accredited Milk ...	—	—	781	1799	2731
Milk for cleanliness ...	90	344	120	35	15
Pasteurised Milk ...	—	—	—	—	5
Milk for Br. Abortus ...	—	—	—	77	—
Blood for Widal ...	56	43	43	23	39
Blood counts ...	1	—	—	—	—
Urine, various ...	36	50	118	61	103
Fæces for typhoid... ...	17	18	22	5	21
Hairs for ringworm ...	2	—	28	40	59
Vaccines prepared... ...	1	—	—	—	—
Shellfish for B. Coli ...	18	—	10	20	8
Specimens of sewage and river water...	50	46	26	14	67
Specimens of water ...	89	195	123	149	
Smears for organisms ...	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous specimens ...	28	33	54	18	92
Samples of air ...	—	26	—	—	—
Milk for Schools and Public Assist- ance Institutions ...	—	—	175	312	25
Totals ...	3442	4876	7617	7438	9304

Of the 1937 milk samples submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli, 76 were found positive.

The cultural method of examining milk for tubercle bacilli has again proved most useful, 442 samples being examined during the year, of which 7 were positive.

## **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

### **(a) Infectious Cases.**

The County Council had no ambulance during the year under review but with the opening of the County Isolation Hospital in 1938, two have been provided.

### **(b) Non-infectious Cases.**

The County Council has no ambulance, but the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society have ambulances, or affiliated ambulances, stationed at the following places:---Attleborough, Cromer, East Dereham, Fakenham, Hunstanton, Swaffham, Aylsham, Downham Market, King's Lynn, North Walsham, Norwich, and Thetford. There is also an independent ambulance at Diss. This service has proved quite adequate.

## **NURSING IN THE HOME.**

### **(a) General.**

Professional nursing in the home continues to be provided by the District Nursing Associations, the majority of which are affiliated to the Norfolk Nursing Federation. The Federation is assisted by grants from the County Council, with whom close co-ordination is maintained.

### **(b) Infectious Diseases.**

No arrangements are made by the County Council, but some District Councils engage nurses temporarily in necessitous cases.

## **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

Particulars of these are given on pages 20, 26 and 58.

## **HOSPITALS.**

No alteration has been made during the year in the services provided by the Public and Voluntary Hospitals.



# Local Government Act, 1929.

## (a) Administration.

The arrangements for the discharge of the medical services transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, remain as stated in the Annual Report for 1930.

## (b) Public Assistance Medical Services.

### (i.) Outdoor Medical Relief.

District Medical Officers furnish fortnightly returns to the Area Guardians' Committee and the County Medical Officer, in accordance with the scheme outlined in previous reports. Unfortunately, a number of these Officers have not submitted any returns, so the following table is not complete:—

Visits to homes and medicine when required ...	13,733
Consultations at Surgery and medicine when required...	3,834
Number of repeat bottles of medicine supplied ...	4,229

During the year a panel has been formed for public assistance cases of District Medical Officers qualified to undertake refraction work, and the following fees have been approved:—

Prescribing for spectacles ...	7/6
Measuring for frames ...	2/6

### General.

There are 12 Institutions in the County—11 are mixed and cater for House and Infirmary inmates. Only 2 have separate infirmaries. The remaining institution—Swainsthorpe—is specialised, and deals with troublesome cases of senile dementia. Apart from the latter, the institutions, serving as they do mainly rural districts, are really homes for the aged with the concurrent diseases.

The county is well served by general hospitals, especially at Norwich and King's Lynn, and all acute cases and those requiring surgical treatment are transferred there. The Public Assistance Committee pays each of these two hospitals an annual block grant, which provides for the admission of both institution and district patients. In addition, annual subscriptions are paid to the smaller general and cottage hospitals in the county—the amount being based on the usage by bona-fide poor law cases.

The following summary shows the average occupation at each institution during the year. These figures have been taken from weekly returns of admissions and discharges.

INSTITUTION.	MALES.		FEMALES.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Beds Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	No. of Beds Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	No. of Beds Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	No. of Beds Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.
West Beckham ...	24	22	24	23	2	2	50	47
Aylsham ...	53	47	57	39	—	—	110	86
Lingwood ...	24	21	38	42	—	—	62	63
Wicklewood ...	36	32	37	33	3	4	76	69
Swainsthorpe ...	84	79	90	80	—	—	174	159
King's Lynn ...	39	28	70	46	6	6	115	80
Gayton ...	10	3	12	13	—	—	22	16
Downham ...	37	29	31	18	1	2	69	49
Gressenhall ...	38	37	53	44	8	1	99	82
Thetford ...	19	19	52	46	2	1	73	66
Attleborough ...	29	22	45	33	1	1	75	56
Pulham Market ...	41	32	63	44	4	3	108	79
Total ...	434	371	572	461	27	20	1033	852

For the number of maternity patients admitted to these institutions during the year, see page 16.

With regard to the Swainsthorpe Institution, there were 31 admissions during the year, 26 deaths and 6 discharges.

**(c) Institutional provision for the care of mental defectives.**

The Council's Mental Deficiency Colony at Little Plumstead Hall has accommodation for 325 patients (150 males, 175 females).

The ancillary premises at Heckingham provide accommodation for 176 cases (120 males and 56 females).



# Maternity and Child Welfare.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

As Local Supervising Authority for the whole of the administrative county, notifications were received by the County Council from 191 midwives during 1937 of their intention to practise in the area.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The County Council has entered into an agreement with the Norfolk Nursing Federation for the supply by the latter of the statutory domiciliary service of midwives in the Administrative County other than the parishes and areas referred to later which are covered by the Associations not affiliated to the Federation.

The agreement with the Federation provides:—

(a) That each affiliated Association undertakes to employ for the area stated, the number of certified midwives specified who may (except in the Boroughs of King's Lynn and Thetford) also be employed in general nursing on behalf of the Association.

(b) That the Federation should employ or retain such number of midwives as may be necessary to provide for the temporary replacement of such midwives in clause (a) as may from time to time be rendered unavailable for service.

(c) That where no service through a Nursing Association is available the Federation shall employ such numbers of midwives as may be necessary to undertake the statutory duties under the Act, and to provide for the necessary reliefs.

(d) That the midwives shall be whole-time servants of the Federation or of the Association which employs them, and shall undertake all Infant Health Visiting.

(e) That the midwives shall be available for attendance on women in their own homes either as midwives or maternity nurses for a period of not less than the lying-in period defined in the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

(f) That salaries and other emoluments paid to the midwives shall be those specified below whilst the fees charged for their services are not to be less than the amount stated in the schedule.

(g) For the supply to the Council of the names and addresses of the midwives employed and of any changes which occur.

(h) For the keeping and supplying of any records required by the Council.

(i) That the Council shall pay the Federation:—

- (1) 50% of the annual expenditure of the Associations, i.e., salaries, insurance, rents, rates, subsistence, pension contributions, uniforms, telephones, travelling, drugs, dressings, postage, stationery, employment of emergency nurses, and any other annual expenditure reasonably incurred, but excluding the capital cost of purchasing motor cars.
- (2) Where cars are used, a grant of £31. 5s. 0d. to be made each year.
- (3) 50% of the first £1000 of the Headquarters expenses of the Federation and 75% of any amount over £1000.

- (4) £75 on the setting up of any new Nursing Association which is prepared to employ a Midwife.
- (5) Grants for the training of Midwives to be continued on the basis previously paid.
- (6) The whole cost of Refresher Courses in Midwifery.
- (7) The whole cost of any midwives engaged under Clause (c).

(j) All fees earned by Midwives, who are also allowed to undertake general nursing, to be retained by the Associations and not deducted from the annual expenditure for the purpose of calculating the grant under Clause (i) (1). In the case of the Boroughs of King's Lynn and Thetford, together with any midwives engaged under Clause (c) the fees, less a percentage to cover cost of collection and administrative expenses, are to be credited to the Council.

(k) The financial arrangements to be reviewed at the end of twelve months.

Annual salaries to be paid, including any special allowances for travelling, uniform, etc.

Queen's Nurse Midwife	...	£200 rising to £220, including uniform.
Hospital Trained Nurse Midwife	...	£160 rising to £195, including uniform.
Village Nurse Midwife	...	First three years after training, £125, £130 and £135, including uniform, and on completion of agreement £145, rising to £175, including uniform.

Minimum fees to be charged:

To subscribers to a Nursing Association—

Midwifery	...	...	£1	0s.	0d.	per case
Maternity	...	...		10s.	0d.	per case

To non-subscribers—

Midwifery	...	...	£1	10s.	0d.	to £2 2s. 0d.
Maternity	...	...	£1	0s.	0d.	

Where Maternity Benefit is not received a scale has been drawn up for the remission of fees either in part or full.

The Council has also contracted with the following unaffiliated Associations upon the terms stated, their nurse midwives to undertake the midwifery in the areas they cover or that part specified below:—

Brandon Nursing Association	...	£10 per annum.
(Parish of Weeting)		
Wisbech Nursing Association	...	£25 per annum.
(Part of Walsoken)		
Littleport Nursing Association	...	£50 per annum.
(Parts of Southery, Hilgay and Hundred Foot Bank)		
Fakenham Nursing Association	}	33½% of the previous year's expenditure.
Merton Nursing Association		
Wells Nursing Association		
Wroxham Nursing Association		

Between April and December, 1937, the Nursing Federation and its officers, by indefatigable efforts, had secured the formation of 20 new Nursing Associations which took in the portion of the County previously uncovered, and all but two of these had their nurse midwives. This was no little achievement.



## TRAINING OF MIDWIVES.

The Council continued to make a grant of £30 in respect of each midwife permanently appointed by the Norfolk Nursing Federation to work in the county. Two midwives attended a post-certificate course during the year at the expense of the County Council.

## INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

During 1937 415 routine inspection visits were paid. This only gives an average of just over two visits to each midwife, and the reduction was due to the time occupied in stimulating the desire for, and the formation of, nursing associations in the uncovered parts of the county. No curtailment, however, took place in those cases requiring supervision or special visits.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives are required to summon medical help under certain specified emergencies, and to notify the Local Supervising Authority that they have done so. 509 notifications were received during 1937 (441 for mothers and 68 for infants), i.e., 34.9 per cent. of the cases attended by midwives.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, this disease was made notifiable to the County Council instead of to the District Councils, and the change took place on 1st April, 1937. The cases notified are shewn in the following table:—

Year.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Vision Lost.	Deaths.	Under treatment at end of year.
	Notified.	Treated.						
		At home.	At Hospital.					
1933	26	25	1	25	—	—	1*	—
1934	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
1935	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
1936	17	14	3	13	—	—	2*	2
1937	20	16	4	18	—	—	—	2

\*Prematurity.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, both these conditions became notifiable from 1st October, 1937, as puerperal pyrexia.

Notifications received in 1937 were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of cases notified.	No. of cases where trained Nurse provided by Council	No. of applications for second opinions	No. of cases removed to hospital.
Puerperal Fever ...	6	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	56	—	11	16

The County Council has made arrangements with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich Isolation Hospital, West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the Beccles and District Hospital, for the admission of cases of puerperal fever. Financial responsibility for in-patient treatment was accepted in 10 cases.

Where a Consultant is called in, some contribution is expected towards the cost; in only two instances, however, did the financial circumstances of the people concerned make it possible to ask for a contribution.

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

In the Public Assistance Institutions there are 26 beds provided for maternity cases. During the year, 75 patients were confined at these Institutions.

The County Council has made arrangements with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich; the West Norfolk & Lynn Hospital, King's Lynn; the West Suffolk and Bury Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; the Beccles and District Hospital, and the Cromer and District Hospital for the admission of difficult and abnormal maternity cases. 24 such patients were admitted to these hospitals during the year, and in each case the County Council accepted responsibility for the maintenance charges, the patients being required to contribute in accordance with their means.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The causes of death during 1937 due to pregnancy or childbirth are given by the Registrar-General as follows:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	Nil.
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	8
Total	...	...	8

This is a distinct drop, and as will be seen from the following table this year's figure is the lowest recorded during the last ten years:—

Year.	Maternal Deaths.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000 live births.	England and Wales
1928	15	5282	2.84	4.25
1929	22	4967	4.43	4.16
1930	18	4922	3.66	4.22
1931	20	5028	3.98	3.95
1932	19	4917	3.86	4.04
1933	13	4698	2.76	4.32
1934	21	4893	4.14	4.41
1935	17	4784	3.55	3.94
1936	27	4802	5.62	3.81
1937	8	4878	1.58	3.11

I wish to pay a tribute to the co-operation of the medical practitioners, as each case has been notified voluntarily by them, thus enabling full investigation to be made for the confidential report I have to submit to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Of these 8 cases, 1 engaged a Doctor, 5 engaged a Doctor and Maternity Nurse, 2 engaged a Midwife, medical aid being sought in each case. The majority of the home conditions were poor. Beds were available and hospital treatment given in 6 cases, 2 patients only being treated at home. In one case only was a Consultant called in under the Council's scheme.



From reports received it was stated that death was primarily due to Pulmonary Embolus in three cases and to obstructed labour in one; from others it was very evident that illnesses such as Pneumonia, Cardiac Failure, Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver, Fits and Eclampsia complicated pregnancy and were contributory causes of death.

## INFANTILE STATISTICS.

Sanitary District.	Estimated Population.	Total L. Births.	Birth Rate		Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate	
			1937.	1936.	1937.	1937.	1936.
<b>RURAL.</b>							
Blofield and Fleggs ...	28,480	441	15·48	15·07	24	54·42	43·27
Depwade ...	17,120	263	15·36	15·02	12	45·63	38·46
Docking ...	16,440	237	14·42	14·53	8	33·76	47·01
Downham ...	20,400	330	16·18	17·34	20	60·61	61·76
Erpingham ...	17,200	237	13·78	13·98	7	29·54	57·38
Forehoe and Henstead ...	19,840	333	16·78	16·81	13	39·04	30·12
Freebridge Lynn ...	9,827	138	14·04	13·26	3	21·74	30·53
Loddon ...	11,630	178	15·30	15·18	6	33·71	50·28
Marshland ...	15,290	262	17·13	16·09	11	41·98	65·04
Mitford and Launditch ...	16,680	260	15·59	13·08	15	57·69	81·45
St. Faith's and Aylsham ...	30,360	492	16·20	16·74	32	65·41	43·03
Smallburgh ...	15,860	225	14·19	13·50	15	66·66	63·23
Swaffham ...	7,613	98	12·87	14·36	6	61·22	18·18
Walsingham ...	16,910	204	12·06	13·80	8	39·22	42·02
Wayland ...	16,150	249	15·42	13·92	13	52·21	53·10
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>259,800</b>	<b>3947</b>	<b>15·19</b>	<b>15·04</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>48·90</b>	<b>48·70</b>
<b>URBAN.</b>							
Cromer ...	4,013	47	11·71	14·11	2	42·55	35·09
East Dereham	5,820	73	12·54	13·80	3	41·10	12·50
Diss ...	3,318	31	9·34	13·33	1	32·58	44·44
Downham ...	2,529	30	11·86	13·11	2	66·66	0·00
Hunstanton ...	2,780	32	11·51	7·87	1	31·25	45·45
Sheringham ...	4,140	50	12·08	15·25	—	0·00	30·77
Swaffham ...	2,632	32	12·16	7·91	2	62·50	0·00
North Walsham	4,237	60	14·16	11·22	5	83·33	41·67
Wells-next-Sea	2,461	37	15·03	14·03	3	81·08	85·71
Wymondham...	5,148	81	15·73	12·95	2	24·69	29·85
King's Lynn M.B. ...	24,110	399	16·51	16·20	14	35·09	58·97
Thetford M.B.	3,962	59	14·89	12·72	3	50·08	16·95
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>65,150</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>14·29</b>	<b>14·10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40·82</b>	<b>42·30</b>
<b>Total for Administrative County ...</b>	<b>324,950</b>	<b>4878</b>	<b>15·01</b>	<b>14·85</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>47·36</b>	<b>47·48</b>

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The County Council is Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the whole of the Administrative County, with the exception of King's Lynn Borough.

All births occurring in the Maternity and Child Welfare area are notifiable direct to the County Medical Officer under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, as amended by the Notification of Births (Transfer) Order, 1930. Each case notified is followed up by a health visitor, and any defects found are reported and dealt with under the appropriate schemes.

The following are particulars of births occurring during the year:—

Births notified in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Area:—				Live Births.	Still-births.	Total.
By Doctors	...	...		2574	85	
By Midwives	...	...		1303	25	
				<hr/> 3877	<hr/> 110	3987
Births notified in King's Lynn M.B.:—						
By Doctors	...	...		227	1	
By Midwives	...	...		238	2	
				<hr/> 465	<hr/> 3	468
Total births notified				...	...	4455
Births reported by registrars as registered, but not notified						
...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Births not reported				...	...	357
Total births registered				...	...	<hr/> 5059

4878 live and 181 stillbirths were registered, whilst 4542 and 113 respectively were notified under the Acts, 247 births were reported by registrars as registered but not notified. The total births, therefore, of which particulars were received was 4702, as compared with 5059 registered, leaving a deficiency of 357 cases not reported. This figure is reduced considerably when allowance has been made for inward and outward transfers.

The arrangements with local registrars whereby particulars of registered births are obtained from the returns made to the Education Committee under the Education Act, 1921, for comparison with those notified, continues.

## HEALTH VISITING.

Following the adoption of the Scheme under the Midwives' Act, 1936, and the rapid formation of District Nursing Associations in the uncovered part of the County, the number of whole-time Health Visitors had been reduced to one by 1st April, 1938, and she covers a few areas which cannot be undertaken by the nurse-midwives.

The following is a brief summary of the health visitors' work during the past five years:—



Year.	Expectant Mothers.		Infants under 1 year.		Children 1—5 years.	Grand Total.
	First Visits.	Total Visits.	First Visits.	Total Visits.		
1933	2616	9913	3780	32930	87943	130786
1934	2702	10473	4101	28749	98455	137677
1935	2711	10854	4063	36426	96083	143363
1936	2898	11447	4000	34623	94531	140601
1937	3386	14810	4123	36341	59045	117705

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The establishment of infant welfare centres at Heacham, Methwold and Sprowston brought the number of County Council centres to 21 by the end of 1937. With one exception these centres are held in premises loaned by outside agencies, the Council making a contribution to cover lighting, heating, cleaning, and, in some instances, use of crockery. Thanks are due to the different bodies concerned for their ready assistance in this aspect of social welfare. Sessions are usually held once monthly, but wherever attendances justify such course, bi-monthly sessions are arranged.

It is the policy of the Committee to utilise the services of the local Doctor as Medical Officer of these centres whenever possible, but naturally this has to be restricted to those places where the area served is in an unopposed practice.

The District Nurse and either one of the Assistant Superintendents or the whole-time Health Visitor attends each centre.

During the year the following special preparations were issued through the centres to mothers and children, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, the supply being free of cost or at reduced prices according to the financial circumstances of the applicant:—

Cod Liver Oil	Glucose D	Ostermilk No. 1
Parrish's Food	Dextri-Maltose	Do. No. 2
Maltoline	Cow and Gate Food (Full cream)	Lactagol
Virol	Do. (Half cream)	Halibut Liver Oil
	Do. (Hæmolac)	

Annual grants are made to 4 voluntary centres in the area and also to 2 centres situated outside the County in respect of attendances made by Norfolk mothers and children.

Centre.	Address.	First Attendances.		Total Attendances (Including First).		No. of Sessions.	Average Attendance
		Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.		
(1) County Council Centres—							
Attleborough	St. John's Methodist Church, Station Road	42	7	187	232	—	—
Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic, Norwich Road	40	12	219	429	24	27.00
Blofield	Margaret Harker Hall...	26	7	112	223	12	27.92
Brancaster	Sims Reeve Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costessey	Parish Hall	62	23	283	241	12	43.66
Cromer	The Hospital	51	12	316	344	22	30.00
Docking	Oddfellows' Hall	13	4	98	140	12	11.50
Fakenham	Courthouse	37	27	168	413	22	26.40
Heacham	The Clinic	21	38	147	119	10	26.6
Hellesdon	St. Catherine's Church Hall	48	21	274	191	12	38.75
Hingham	Lincoln Hall	22	3	127	226	12	29.42
Holt	Church Hall	22	2	97	264	12	30.08
Methwold	St. George's Hall	59	105	149	301	13	34.62
Norwich	31, Thorpe Road	32	21	110	106	11	19.64
Sheringham	St. Peter's Church Hall	13	4	98	161	13	19.92
Southery	The Institute...	14	6	84	106	10	19.00
Sprowston	Church Hall	57	62	228	275	12	41.92
Swaffham	Baptist Chapel School Room	18	3	97	113	11	19.09
Watton	Methodist Central Hall	21	3	58	169	12	18.92
Wells	Friends' Meeting House	19	9	101	112	11	18.63
Wymondham	Methodist Schoolroom	28	9	155	279	12	36.17
(2) Voluntary Centres—							
King's Lynn	St. James' Park...	33	24	119	111	115	2.69
Thetford	Old Malting House	31	3	167	252	22	19.04
Thorpe	89, Council Houses	5	1	49	65	6	19.00
Walsingham	Dr. Sturdee's Surgery	10	1	40	12	7	7.43
Woodbastwick	The Hospital	4	1	39	117	11	14.18
(3) Centres Outside Adm. County—							
Beccles	Beccles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisbech	Church House	—	—	—	—	—	—
							Norfolk children only.
							Closed 31.3.37.
							Norfolk children only.



## ANTE- AND POST-NATAL WORK.

In May, 1937, the Ante-Natal Scheme, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, came into operation. The final scheme covers examination by a general practitioner, with reference to a Consultant Obstetrician where necessary, X-ray facilities, admission to Hospital for observation, and/or for the actual confinement, and in necessitous cases provision of a doctor for the confinement, together with the supply of sterile dressings for use of Consultants when called upon to assist at the home of the patient. So far as procedure is concerned, a midwife, on being approached to book a case, informs the patient that she can be medically examined, if so desired, by the doctor of her choice. Where consent is given, the midwife issues a form to the doctor selected, a copy being sent to the County Medical Officer, and the doctor following examination reports fully to the County Medical Officer and also confirms his recommendations in writing to the midwife. The financial arrangements have been approved as under :—

Un-insured patient	Primary examination by general practitioner	Fee of 5/-, with an ad- ditional 2/6 for report.
Insured patient	Report only	Fee of 2/6
Consultations by Specialist	At Clinic	Fee of 10/6 per patient
	At home of patient	„ £2/3/0 „
	For conducting confine- ment	„ £5/5/0 „
X-ray	... ..	„ £1/1/0 „

Travelling allowance at the rate of 1/- per mile one way for any distance over one mile is paid where the examination takes place at the home and the patient is not insured.

No contribution is requested in connection with primary or re-examinations by practitioners or for examinations by Consultants at a Clinic. In other instances the question of contribution towards the cost of examination is considered on the merits of the case.

Prior to the commencement of the Scheme, and following close contact with the members of the profession in the County as a whole, each medical practitioner in practice was invited to co-operate. With very few exceptions the Scheme was generally welcomed, and by the end of the year some 209 patients had been referred by midwives to doctors and medical reports received in 176 cases. Of the 33 outstanding cases, 2 had been dealt with in the meantime by issue of Medical Aid Forms under the Midwives Act, while the remainder were referred to doctors who, while in many instances conducted an examination, did not desire to participate in the Scheme and complete the required form of report. 11 patients were referred to the Consultants, and in 7 of these cases admission to Hospital under the Scheme was arranged; 10 patients not originally arising through the Scheme were referred by practitioners and seen by the Consultants, admission to Hospital for the confinement being recommended in three instances. In those cases where it was found that a medical man should be in attendance at the confinement and the patients' financial circumstances did not allow the booking of a doctor, assistance was given under the Scheme. 4 cases were granted provision of a free doctor during the period under review. Assistance was given in one case of a patient needing the provision of an abdominal belt. This addition to the Council's

Maternity Services will be a great advantage, and the experience of the early months of 1938 leaves no doubt as to the ultimate success of the Scheme.

No separate ante- or post-natal clinics were held at County Welfare Centres. All nursing and expectant mothers attending the Centres with their children are encouraged to consult the Medical Officers, but such cases are counted as attendances at the Welfare Centre only.

57 Ante-natal Sessions were held at the Thetford Voluntary Centre, 30 mothers making 83 attendances, while 100 sessions were held in the Post-natal Clinic, 23 mothers making 112 attendances.

Facilities are available at the King's Lynn Centre, but the majority of cases dealt with refer to the King's Lynn Borough.

## WEIGHING CENTRES.

A number of centres have been established by voluntary agencies, usually the local Nursing Associations, helped in certain cases by the local detachments of the British Red Cross Society. These centres are not assisted by grants from the County Council. They comprise:—

Aldeby, Bawdeswell, Buxton, Cley-next-Sea, Coltishall, East Dereham, Dickleburgh, Diss, Ditchingham, Downham Market, Earsham, Elmhams, Gunton, Haddiscoe, Harleston, Hunstanton, Kenninghall, Mulbarton, Ryburgh, Salhouse, Saxlingham, Shipdham, Shotesham, Stanhoe, Syderstone, Stoke Holy Cross, Woodton.

## ANCILLARY SERVICES.

### FREE DOCTOR OR MIDWIFE.

The County Council has a scheme for the provision of a free doctor or midwife in necessitous cases. In cases which cannot be undertaken by a midwife and where the patient is unable to engage a doctor privately, arrangements are made by the Council for medical attendance and, if necessary, hospital treatment.

### TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Arrangements are made for general practitioners on an approved panel to carry out tonsil and adenoid operations in cases referred by medical officers of the department. Parents are required to contribute towards the cost in accordance with their means.

### BIRTH CONTROL.

Arrangements continue for the facilities of the Norwich Mothers' Clinic for Constructive Birth Control to be available for County mothers, in cases where further pregnancies would, in the opinion of their medical attendant, prove detrimental to health. 81 County mothers obtained advice during the year, 6 attending with cards issued from this department, 15 recommended by general practitioners, and 60 attending without reference from any medical person.

### PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

A scheme was instituted during 1933 for young children with defective vision to be examined by the part-time Ophthalmic Specialists.



## MILK SCHEME FOR NECESSITOUS EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The administration of this scheme throughout the area is carried out by the County Council. All applications are considered by one Committee. A scale of income has been adopted as a guiding factor, but each case is dealt with on its merits, and once the medical need for milk is established grants are made to many cases which would not otherwise have been eligible.

During the period under review 423 applications have been granted and 1281 monthly orders issued. The following table gives particulars of the amounts granted and duration of grants:—

Amount granted per day.		Months.												Total Cases.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 pint	...	101	59	58	26	19	14	4	8	8	2	1	1	301
1½ pints	...	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
2 pints	...	26	24	21	13	11	7	7	2	2	—	—	—	113
3 pints	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...		129	85	81	40	31	21	11	11	10	2	1	1	423
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DENTAL SCHEME FOR NECESSITOUS EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

This scheme was inaugurated in 1926, and has proved a great help to mothers. Treatment is given by a panel of qualified dental surgeons, similar fees being paid as those in force in respect of National Health Insurance patients. With the exception of the few cases in which the patient is unable to travel, the treatment is given at the surgeries of the Dental Surgeons. Wherever circumstances render it desirable, a general anæsthetic is administered.

In all cases some contribution is required towards the cost of treatment, and authorisation to proceed is not given until that contribution is received. Applicants are divided into seven classes, the rate of contribution being governed by the size of the family.

The following table shows the extent of the scheme during 1937:—

### (i.) Extractions, Fillings, Scaling.

Class	...	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Special.	Total.
No. of patients		3	17	23	40	26	17	3	9	138

### (ii.) Dentures.

Class	...	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Special.	Total.
No. of patients		3	18	25	46	24	17	4	10	147

## INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The administration of the Children Act, 1908, and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, so far as they relate to Infant Life Protection, continued as outlined in previous reports, the whole-time health visitors acted as Infant Life Protection Visitors in their respective districts, the remainder of the County being covered by the 9 whole-time school nurses.

Now that the health visiting will be mainly done by the district nurses, practically the whole of Infant Life Protection visiting will be done by the School Nurses.

In every new application a primary report is made in respect of the foster parent and home, and in approved cases a figure representing the maximum number of nurse children for which the home is suitable is laid down. Primary reports are then completed in respect of every nurse child received into the home, while subsequent visits are paid, usually at three-to four-monthly intervals. In cases where conditions do not appear to be entirely satisfactory, however, more frequent inspections are made.

No children were removed to a "place of safety" during the year, and it was not found necessary to resort to legal proceedings under any parts of the Acts.

At the end of the year there were 12 boarding schools, taking 66 children under the age of nine years, subject to inspection under the Acts.

A large number of "holiday" children, mainly from the Children's Country Holiday Fund Society, are still sent to Norfolk each summer, and all the homes taking children under nine are inspected. Notices were received in respect of 52 such homes. In 11 cases it was found the home had been approved the previous year, but in the remaining 41 instances visits were made.

The following figures indicate the position at the beginning and end of the year 1937:—

### 1. Foster Parents.

No. on Register on 1st January, 1937	...	...	271
No. removed from Register during year	...	...	57
No. of new registrations	...	...	49
No. on Register on 31st December, 1937	...	...	263

### 2. Nurse Children.

No. on Register, 1st January, 1937	...	...	402
No. removed from Register during year:—			
(a) To parents or Benevolent Societies	...	53	
(b) Attained age of 9 years	...	19	
(c) Adopted by Foster Parents	...	2	
(d) Removed to Public Assistance Institutions	...	3	
(e) Removed to other counties	...	3	
(f) Died	...	—	
(g) Removed to another Foster Parent	...	6	
(h) Miscellaneous	...	5	
		—	91
No. of new registrations	...	...	117
No. on Register on 31st December, 1937	...	...	428

### 3. Visits made by Inspectors during year.

No. of Primary Reports:—			
(a) Homes	...	47	
(b) Holiday Homes	...	41	
(c) Nurse Children	...	113	
No. of further reports on Nurse Children	...	1076	
Total	...	—	1277

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

All Homes which apply for registration are visited by the County Medical Officer, and, if found suitable, registered.



The County Council has adopted the model bye-laws. Each Home when registered is supplied with a register, receipt book, and a copy of the bye-laws. Periodical visits are made to the registered Homes, the inspecting officers being the County Medical Officer, the Deputy County Medical Officer and the Inspector of Midwives.

The following table gives particulars of the action which has been taken under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, during the year ended 31st December, 1937 :—

No. of applications for registration	...	...	8
No. of applications refused	...	...	1
No. of Orders cancelling registration	...	...	6
Total No. of Homes registered at 31st December, 1937 :—			
Maternity Cases only	...	...	4
General (Medical and Surgical) and Conva- lescent Cases	...	...	5
Maternity and General Cases	...	...	20
Convalescent Cases	...	...	4
Tuberculous Patients	...	...	1
			— 34
No. of appeals against Orders cancelling registration			... Nil
No. of applications for exemptions	...	...	... „
No. of exemptions (a) granted	...	...	... „
(b) refused	...	...	... „

No applications have been received under Section 9 (2) of the Act, for delegation of powers.

# Orthopædic Treatment.

The administration of this Scheme has continued on the lines mentioned in previous Annual Reports, and arrangements for treatment have worked smoothly.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in connection with the treatment of the cases awaiting admission to the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, and the number of cases on the waiting list at the end of the year was 23, compared with 15 at the commencement. Vacancies for males are still less frequent than for females, although not to the same extent as formerly.

Miss J. E. Kemp, who was appointed as Orthopædic Nurse from the commencement of the scheme ten years ago, has resigned on account of marriage. Miss F. W. Thomas, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.E.T., has been appointed to the vacant post, and commenced duties on the 1st September, 1937, working the western part of the County.

## 1. Ascertainment.

379 new patients were added to the register during the year. 248 of these were Education cases, many of them suffering from minor defects requiring little or no active treatment. The balance comprises 107 Maternity and Child Welfare, 16 Tuberculosis, and 8 Public Assistance cases. Owing to the efficient Health Visiting system, the majority of congenital defects are reported before the children attain the age of 1 year, many of them being notified within a few weeks of birth, so enabling prompt treatment to be given with better chance of successful results being obtained.

## 2. Clinics held by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

Inspection clinics have been held as shown below:—

Centre.	No. of clinic sessions.	Cases examined.		TOTAL.
		New.	Re-examinations.	
Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich ...	20	104	233	337
Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, Norwich	9	37	132	169
Infant Welfare Centre, King's Lynn	7	39	88	127
Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth ...	7	1	13	14
Total ... ..	43	181	466	647

The cases examined included 398 Education, 95 Maternity and Child Welfare, 78 Tuberculosis, and 76 Public Assistance. The total figure for the previous year was 726.

## 3. Institutional Treatment.

The in-patient treatment provided at General Hospitals and Certified Hospital Schools is shown in the following table and the number of cases awaiting admission is also indicated:—



Institution	Receiving Treatment 1/1/1937	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Institu- tions	Receiving Treatment 31/12/1937	Awaiting Admission 31/12/1937
Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich ... ..	7	46	51	—	2	11
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich ...	5	30	32	—	3	23
Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth ... ..	26	29	27	—	28	—
Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
St. Nicholas' and St. Martin's Orthopædic Hospital, Pyrford ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, Hants ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hos- pital, Margate ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Children's Hospital, Gringley, Notts ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. James' Hospital, Ouseley Road, Balham	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dr. Barnardo's, Tewit Park, Harrogate ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
General Hospital, Great Yarmouth ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton ...	1	1	—	—	2	—
Royal National Ortho- pædic Hospital, Lon- don ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Brookfield Orthopædic Hospital, Essex ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	43	116	120	—	39	34

The defects treated were:—

#### Education.

Defect.	Royal National.	St. James.	Jenny Lind.	Norfolk and Norwich	Cromer.	Melton Lodge.	Total treated.	
							Defects.	Children
Infantile paralysis	—	—	5	7	—	3	15	14
Spastic paralysis	—	—	2	—	—	5	7	7
Deformities of feet	1	—	5	3	—	1	10	9
Rheumatoid arthritis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1
Scoliosis ...	—	—	2	2	—	1	5	4
Torticollis ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3
Hip deformities...	—	—	4	1	1	5	11	6
Osteomyelitis ...	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	3
Toe deformities ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Miscellaneous ...	—	1	6	2	—	3	12	12
Totals ...	1	1	27	21	1	22	73	62

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Defect.	Jenny Lind.	Norfolk and Norwich.	Melton Lodge.	†Other Institu- tions.	Total treated.	
					Defects.	Children.
						*
Torticollis ...	2	—	1	—	3	2
Deformities of feet ...	4	1	—	—	5	5
Hip deformities ...	5	—	2	1	8	7
Rickets ...	—	—	2	—	2	2
Osteomyelitis ...	1	—	2	1	4	2
Totals ...	12	1	7	2	22	18

\*The figures in this column represent the number of *individual* cases.  
Many of the patients received treatment both at the Jenny Lind  
or Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and at Melton Lodge.

†These institutions were Brookfield Orthopædic Hospital, Essex, and  
Gt. Yarmouth General Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Localisation.	Jenny Lind.	Norfolk and Norwich.	Melton Lodge.	†Other Institu- tions.	Total treated.	
					Defects.	Children.
						*
Hip ...	4	1	8	1	14	10
Spine ...	5	1	9	3	18	10
Knee ...	3	2	7	2	14	10
Dactylitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	1
Foot ...	—	1	—	1	2	1
Elbow ...	1	—	1	—	2	1
Sacro-iliac ...	1	—	1	1	3	2
Head of tibia ...	—	—	1	—	1	1
Ankle ...	—	1	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	15	6	27	8	56	37

\*The figures in this column represent the number of individual cases. Many of  
the patients received treatment both at the Jenny Lind or Norfolk and Norwich  
Hospitals and at Melton Lodge.

†These Institutions were : St. Nicholas' and St. Martin's Orthopædic Hospital,  
Pyrford, Surrey; Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, Alton, Hants; Manfield  
Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton; Children's Hospital, Gringley-on-the-Hill,  
Notts; Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer; and the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital,  
Margate.

Public Assistance.

Defect.	Cromer.	Manfield	Norfolk and Norwich.	Melton Lodge.	Dr. Bar- nardo's, Harro- gate.	Total treated.	
						Defects.	Patients
Infantile paralysis ...	1	1	3	1	1	7	6
Spastic paralysis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Claw Feet ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Adolescent kyphosis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Rheumatoid arthritis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Torn cartilage ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Totals ...	1	1	8	1	1	12	11



Fewer cases received Hospital treatment during the year (128) than in the previous year (154), but the employment of two orthopædic nurses has been fully justified, for it has enabled many young children with congenital defects to receive adequate active treatment at home who would probably have required much Hospital treatment otherwise. In addition, children with defects not severe enough to require operative measures, have been followed up at very frequent intervals, resulting in greater benefit being derived from exercises.

#### 4. Supply of Surgical Apparatus.

The following apparatus and repairs have been ordered during the year:—

Apparatus.	E.	M.C.W.	T.B.	P.A.	Totals.
Surgical boots ... ..	37	1	1	14	53
Surgical boots and leg instruments ... ..	2	—	—	1	3
Spinal supports ... ..	3	—	6	4	13
Artificial limbs ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Portable urinal ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Crutches ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Caliper ends ... ..	—	—	4	1	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	1	1	1	1	4
Alterations to ordinary boots ...	20	5	5	—	30
Repairs and alterations to apparatus ... ..	13	1	8	2	24
Dennis Brown Splints ... ..	—	4	—	—	4
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 139

Of the cases on the register at the end of the year, surgical apparatus was being worn by the following:—

Apparatus.	E.	M.C.W.	T.B.	P.A.	Totals.
Surgical boots ... ..	37	—	5	19	61
Ordinary boots wedged or otherwise altered ... ..	131	34	5	6	176
Surgical boots and leg instruments ... ..	3	1	1	8	13
Spinal supports ... ..	10	—	28	10	48
Hip splints ... ..	—	—	2	1	3
Artificial limbs ... ..	6	—	—	3	9
Dennis Brown splints ... ..	—	7	—	—	7
Leg shields ... ..	2	—	—	1	3
Skull plate ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Pad for spina bifida ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Knee splints... ..	—	—	2	—	2
	<hr/> 190	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 324

A further welcome decline from 17 to 13 is noted in the number of patients wearing leg instruments.

#### 5. Services of Orthopædic Nurses.

The Nurses act as the link between the patient and the Surgeon, and it is most important that they should be able to visit sufficiently often to ensure that his advice is being followed. A total of 5201 visits were made to all patients coming under the Scheme.

6. Cases on the Register.

At the end of the year there were 1460 current cases on the Register :—

	E.	M.C.W.	T.B.	P.A.	Totals.
Flat feet and valgus ankles ...	222	23	—	—	245
Claw feet ...	21	—	—	3	24
Hammer toes ...	6	—	—	—	6
Hallux valgus ...	15	—	—	—	15
Knock knees ...	222	60	—	—	282
Bow legs ...	42	38	—	—	80
Congenital deformities :—					
Hip ...	18	6	—	4	28
Feet ...	54	36	—	3	93
Hand ...	2	1	—	—	3
Legs ...	—	1	—	—	1
Toes ...	2	1	—	—	3
Other ...	6	1	—	—	7
Spastic paralysis ...	40	5	—	11	56
Infantile paralysis ...	48	2	—	26	76
Muscular dystrophy and atrophy ...	9	—	—	—	9
Erb's paralysis ...	3	3	—	—	6
Spinal deformities ...	74	4	48	12	138
Hip diseases (not congenital) ...	6	1	30	5	42
Torticollis ...	41	13	—	—	54
Chest deformities ...	10	3	—	—	13
Rickets ...	—	42	—	—	42
Round shoulders ...	41	—	—	—	41
Spina bifida ...	3	1	—	1	5
Osteomyelitis ...	11	2	—	3	16
Amputations ...	7	—	1	3	11
Old injuries ...	14	—	—	3	17
Knee ...	—	—	23	—	23
Ankle ...	—	—	3	—	3
Finger ...	—	—	6	—	6
Shoulder ...	—	—	4	—	4
Leg ...	—	—	3	—	3
Foot ...	—	—	2	—	2
Sacro-iliac joint ...	—	—	1	—	1
Multiple ...	2	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous ...	70	19	3	11	103
	989	262	124	85	1460

864 of these cases have been examined at least once by the Orthopædic Surgeon, and 352 have received institutional treatment.

The numbers on the register at the end of previous years are as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	509
1930	...	...	...	577
1931	...	...	...	605
1932	...	...	...	641
1933	...	...	...	750
1934	...	...	...	784
1935	...	...	...	936
1936	...	...	...	1176



7. Cases Discontinued.

114 cases on the Register have been removed during the year for the undermentioned reasons :—

	E.	M.C.W.	T.B.	P.A.	Totals.
Cured ... ..	23	1	1	—	25
Much improved — No further treatment necessary ...	14	—	—	1	15
Left school—No further treatment advised ... ..	13	—	—	—	13
Treatment would not benefit ...	2	—	—	—	2
Treatment not necessary ...	4	—	1	—	5
Removed from County ...	25	7	4	2	38
Treatment refused ... ..	4	2	—	1	7
Private treatment ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Died ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Lost sight of ... ..	3	4	—	—	7
	88	16	6	4	114

MELTON LODGE.

The work during the year has been carried out smoothly and good results have been obtained as a result. Considerable difficulty was, however, experienced in connection with the Nursing Staff, and it was necessary to employ temporary Staff Nurses. Towards the end of the year, however, it was possible to fill the vacancies with two permanent appointments. One commenced duties in December and the other early in 1938.

During the year one of the Assistant Medical Officers visited the Home to test the children's eyesight. One case was found to need glasses, and several other children needed sun-glasses to prevent eyestrain while lying on the verandah.

The number of in-patients dealt with is shown in the following table :—

Responsible Committee or Authority.	Receiving treatment 1/1/1937.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.		Receiving Treatment 31/12/1937.
			To other Institutions.	Home.	
Norfolk :—					
Education ... ..	13	7	2	12	6
Maternity & Child Welfare ... ..	1	6	—	2	5
Tuberculosis — Orthopaedic	12*	15	2	8*	17
Public Assistance ...	1	—	—	—	1
Norwich Corporation ...	3	2	—	2	3
Yarmouth Corporation ...	3	5	2	1	5
West Riding, Yorkshire	—	1*	—	—	1
Totals ...	33	36	6	25	38

\*One child was receiving treatment under Tuberculosis on 1st January, 1937, but parents removed to West Riding, Yorkshire, and this authority accepted responsibility from date of removal. The case is included under Tuberculosis figures as discharged home.

The defects treated were as follows:—

Infantile paralysis	...	...	10
Spastic paralysis	...	...	5
Deformities of feet	...	...	1
Hip deformities	...	...	7
Osteomyelitis	...	...	5
Rheumatoid arthritis	...	...	2
Spinal deformities	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	3
Tuberculous bones and joints	...	...	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	2
			—
			70
			—

The Matron reports as follows:—

“The Orthopædic conditions for which the children were undergoing treatment have, in most cases, responded well, and many have shown very marked improvement. The Out-patient Clinic has been well attended. Dental treatment was given where necessary.

The extension of the concrete pavement on the verandah at the front of the building has been a great advantage, especially during the summer months, when the children from the 1st floor are brought down.

Ward 6, which was converted from the schoolroom, has been well used, the yard providing a good sunbathing space even in the early spring and late autumn.

The children have been allowed, as far as possible, to share in outside festivities, especially during the Coronation Week, when all were taken on lorries, kindly lent by Mr. H. Sutton, to see the decorations. They have also been taken to the Wellington Pier, by kind invitation of the Manager.

Many gifts of fruit, toys, books, etc., were given, which were very acceptable, especially at Christmas time, when they added so greatly to the children's pleasure.

The Nursing Staff have done splendid work, and the lack of infection and sickness, as well as the improvement in the orthopædic conditions, are proof of the skilled and careful nursing as well as the balanced diet and good air.

The Physiotherapy department has been a busy one:—

46 patients attended Mr. Brittain's clinics.

494 out-patient treatments were given.

123 visits were paid to patients in their own homes.”

The Head Teacher reports as follows:—

“The age range of the children in school still remains a very wide one, as the school caters for children from two to sixteen. Also, owing to absences through illhealth, many of the children are not up to the standard of a normal school, so that the work is mainly individual.

Every effort is made to encourage interest and effort, and to widen the children's outlook. Dramatics, puppetry, and the wireless, are very useful in this connection, while various modern travel books have aroused great interest, Peter Flemming being a favourite author.



Some Shorthand and French has been taken with the older children, not merely because it might be useful for them to know something of these subjects when they leave, but also that they might feel that having passed the age when they might have left school they now have new work to attempt, requiring new effort.

The Assistant Secretary for Education examined the school a few days before the summer holidays, and, while suggesting minor alterations, appeared satisfied with what he saw.

There were two official "Open Days" before Christmas, and one later, by request, when the children performed puppet plays, and their hand-work was sold.

It was found possible for me to attend the Board of Education Short Course for Head Teachers of Delicate and Invalid Children, which was very interesting in view of the opportunities it provided for seeing other Hospital Schools, notably Stanmore and Carshalton."

# Blind Persons Act, 1920.

## Registration.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, 55 new cases were examined, 51 of whom were certified to be blind within the meaning of the Act, the remaining 4 being entered on the Prevention Register.

It is very seldom that a case of blindness in a young person is reported, and the county is undoubtedly feeling the cumulative result of the medical inspection of school children which was begun in 1908, together with the effective way in which every case of ophthalmia neonatorum is followed up. Of the 59 cases registered during the year, 19 were over 70, 11 between 65 and 70, 15 between 50 and 65, whilst the remaining 11 were under 50 years of age.

The number of blind persons on the register is now practically stationary, there being 604 compared with 602 the previous year.

The following statistics are made up to 31st March, 1938, in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Health.

### Distribution of the Registered Cases in Age Groups.

	0-1	1-5	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	70 and over	Un-known	Total
Male ... ..	—	1	5	7	37	42	91	33	110	—	326
Female ... ..	—	—	7	1	28	21	65	36	120	—	278
Totals ... ..	—	1	12	8	65	63	156	69	230	—	604

### Ages at which Blindness occurred.

	0-1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-.	Un-known.
Male ... ..	34	3	6	16	21	31	40	50	60	33	32
Female ... ..	25	3	7	10	15	14	16	49	48	64	32
Totals ... ..	59	6	13	26	36	45	56	99	103	97	64

The Prevention Register contains 172 cases, against 177, who have been examined and certified to be at present NOT blind within the meaning of the Act, but who have eye defects from which there is a possibility of their becoming blind at some future date.

The Supplementary Register shows 46 cases, as against 47 last year, who have at some time been certified to be blind, but who have, as a result of treatment, sufficiently recovered as to now be removed from that category.

All persons able to travel are examined by ophthalmic specialists at Norwich or King's Lynn, and the Form of Report and Certificate issued by the Ministry of Health is completed in each case. Persons unable to travel through ill health are examined at their homes by members of the Council's Whole-time Medical Staff.

## Training.

Three persons over 16 years of age were approved for a course of technical training, and sent to the Norwich Institution for the Blind, under the authority of the Education Committee. The Course lasts for four years and at the end of the training period the trainee, if proficient, is usually transferred to the workshops at the Institution.



Seven children are being educated at the East Anglian School for the Blind, Gorleston, under the Education Committee's scheme.

### **Home Workers.**

There are now 8 Home Workers in the County.

### **Employment.**

In addition to 17 Workshop Employees at the Norwich Blind Institution and the Home Workers, 19 persons are able to support themselves from their earnings in various occupations. The unemployable blind number 542.

### **Home Teaching and Visiting.**

The whole-time Home Teachers possess the certificate of the College of Teachers for the Blind. In order to be in personal touch with the blind persons, the County Medical Officer occasionally accompanies the Home Teachers.

5641 visits were made during the year, in comparison with 5677 last year.

35 cases received instruction in Braille and Moon reading, and a number of others were taught various pastime occupations.

### **Welfare.**

The 5 invalid chairs loaned by the Council have been in continuous use throughout the year.

Five cases were supplied with complete dentures free of cost, 2 others were assisted with dental treatment, and 4 are receiving regular supplies of insulin or medical necessities.

57 readers of Braille or Moon are on the National Library register.

The Norwich Blind Institution again allotted £10 to be distributed at Christmas, and nearly 80 cases received benefit. Several other cases received gifts of clothing and household commodities from the same source.

### **Wireless.**

During the year the sum of £22 11s. 7d. was received from the Eastern Counties' Association for the Blind for the purpose of renewing valves, batteries, etc., to the poorer cases, and 68 persons received benefit.

### **Maintenance Grants.**

The financial circumstances of all the unemployables is carefully enquired into and, where necessary, their income is augmented in accordance with the scale set out in the report for 1935. 233 persons were receiving allowances at the end of 1937. The total amount of these grants during the year exceeded £4000.

### **Pre-School Age.**

20 notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and followed up under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. In no case was vision impaired. (See page 15.)

### **School Children.**

The treatment of school children with defective vision continues to be carried out under the Education Committee's scheme, and in cases where this is not applicable they are dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1925.

# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

## SEWERAGE.

I would again refer to the great difficulty of providing proper sewerage schemes without adequate financial assistance from the Government.

There are a number of instances in the County where such schemes are becoming more essential as each year passes, and with the increase in building development and main water supplies, these problems will, of necessity, increase. In some cases District Councils have already been forced to abandon proposed schemes upon the grounds of cost.

During the year the County Council, in pursuance of its powers under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, agreed to make grants as follows:—

District.	Scheme.	Estimated Cost. £	C.C. Grant not exceeding £
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	... Caister Extension...	3004	... 600
St. Faith's and Aylsham R.D.	... Aylsham ...	24700	... 20% of loan charges

The position with regard to sewerage arrangements in the County was fully set out in the last Annual Report, and it is unnecessary to repeat this information. I must, however, refer to the Dereham Urban District Council's new plant, which was completed by the end of 1936. Owing to an oversight this was not mentioned in last year's Annual Report. The original slate bed scheme in this District had been a source of trouble for some while, and the District Council is to be congratulated upon having installed a new modern plant. This plant embraces four sludge digestion tanks. Dr. Cartledge, the District Medical Officer of Health, in his Annual Report for 1937, gives an interesting report upon the year's working of the new plant. He states that certain unsatisfactory samples of effluent which were obtained have been traced to the seasonal discharge of steeples from the three maltings in the town, and that this is receiving the immediate attention of the District Council.

The following is a summary of the alterations and work which has taken place in the Rural Districts throughout the County during the year:

**St. Faith's and Aylsham.** It has been necessary to postpone the provision of new sewers in the parish of Aylsham owing to the great increase in cost of labour and materials. The scheme for Catton, Hellesdon and Sprowston is still under consideration. Outfall ditches in Cawston and Reepham have been cleaned out and a short length of sewer in Reepham has been relaid with larger pipes.

**Blofield and Fleggs.** No addition to the sewerage schemes in this area has been made during the year. A scheme is urgently required in the suburban part of the district adjoining Norwich. Hundreds of cesspools have been constructed in recent years, and as the area is a rapidly developing one, these are a potential danger to the public health. I am pleased to learn that the Rural District Council is now considering a scheme for sewerage in this connection.



**Depwade.** There are still no proper sewerage schemes in Depwade. During the year further progress has been made with the proposed schemes for Long Stratton and Harleston. These schemes are very necessary (particularly the latter) and in both cases the existing outfalls have given further cause for complaint.

**Docking.** The problem of sewage and surface water disposal at Heacham is becoming a serious one, but until considerable financial assistance is forthcoming to enable a proper scheme to be put forward it is difficult to suggest any practicable remedy.

**Downham.** There are no sewerage schemes in this District.

**Erpingham.** The following alterations have taken place during the year :— Schemes are in preparation for the extension of the sewer outfall at East Runton and for a new system of disposal at West Runton. A new sewer has been laid in the parish of Overstrand.

**Forehoe and Henstead.** Progress has been made in connection with a sewerage scheme for Trowse Newton.

The necessity for a sewage disposal scheme in the parish of Costessey must arise sooner or later. Here is a further instance of a rapidly developing parish where the high cost of a sewerage scheme is likely to be prohibitive without Government financial assistance.

**Freebridge Lynn.** Apart from small drainage arrangements in certain parishes there are no proper sewerage schemes in this District.

**Loddon.** There are still no sewerage schemes in this district.

**Marshland, Mitford and Launditch, Swaffham, and Smallburgh.** There are no proper sewerage schemes in these Districts.

**Walsingham.** No alterations during the year.

**Wayland.** The scheme for sewerage a part of Attleborough has been commenced. At the end of the year, 1584 yards of the main outfall sewer had been laid; all deep tanks at the Disposal Works had been excavated and concreted to near ground level; and overflow channels, filter and sludge beds had been nearly completed.

## **WATER SUPPLIES.**

It is extremely gratifying to record the progress made with main water schemes. There are, however, still certain Districts where this important phase of public health work has not received the attention it merits.

Reference was made in my previous Annual Report to the danger of supplies from surface wells. This cannot be over-emphasised. The mere fact that no outbreak of disease has arisen is no permanent guarantee. Though a certain degree of immunity is obtained from prolonged drinking of such water, yet a well to which surface water can gain access can equally well be contaminated by persons suffering from or acting as carriers of enteric fever. The immunity referred to would not obtain in such cases.

A large proportion of the County is still dependent upon well supplies. In such a highly rural county this is unavoidable owing to the high cost of piped schemes and the long lengths of unproductive mains which are necessarily encountered.

The £1,000,000 granted by the Government proved a great stimulus to the provision of piped supplies, and those districts which have taken advantage of this are to be congratulated. Unfortunately, however, such an amount would appear to be all too small for the purpose.

Where main supplies are impracticable, a great deal can be done in other directions to improve and prevent contamination of existing supplies. To mention a few instances:—

- (a) Instead of providing a number of shallow wells for the supply to groups of Council houses, it is better to sink a common deep well, and to instal automatic pumping with a small storage tank.
- (b) Greater advantage should be taken of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act for the provision of wholesome supplies.
- (c) Local Authorities should ensure that all new houses have a proper supply in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 137 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This has not always been done in the past.
- (d) Care should be exercised in the construction of cesspools and soakaways so as alleviate the pollution of shallow wells used for drinking water.

During 1937 the County Council agreed to make the following grants:—

District.	Scheme	Estimated C.C. Grant		Date of approval.
		total cost. £	not exceeding £	
Blofield and				
Flegg R.D....	Filby (2nd Scheme)	1500	360	2nd Oct., 1937
Downham R.D.	Welney ...	4649	1650	2nd Jan., 1937
Do. ...	Welney Extension	968	314	do.
Do. ...	Wisbech Water-works ...	6195	1150	do.
Forehoe and				
Henstead				
R.D. ...	Poringland ...	5395	1350	10th April, 1937

The following summary indicates the work which has taken place in connection with main water supplies throughout the County during the year:—

**St. Faith's and Aylsham.** The scheme referred to in the last year's report for supplying main water from Norwich to Aylsham, Marsham, Hevingham, Stratton Strawless and St. Faith's has been approved since the end of the year. At the time of going to print, the work of laying the pipes was in progress. This scheme is an important one, and will provide a wholesome supply of water to parishes where the existing supplies are derived from shallow wells, many of which have been shown by examination to be contaminated.

**Blofield and Fleggs.** A scheme is in preparation for extending the existing mains into the parish of Filby.

**Depwade.** The schemes for providing a number of public wells in various parishes and for the provision of piped supplies in Long Stratton and Harleston were carried a stage further during the year.

**Docking.** The new scheme, supplying Docking, Dersingham, Ingoldisthorpe, Snettisham, Sedgeford and Fring, has proved to be of great value and has given satisfactory results during the year. A piped scheme for Stanhoe is still under consideration.



**Downham.** There has been no addition to the main supplies in the District during the year.

**Erpingham.** There has been no addition to the main supplies in the District during the year.

**Forehoe and Henstead.** A scheme is in hand for supplying main water in the parish of Poringland.

Further extension of mains has taken place in Costessey.

**Freebridge Lynn.** The piped scheme in South Wootton has now been completed, and extension of the mains in Great Massingham took place during the year.

**Loddon.** There are still no main supplies in this District. In certain areas the existing supplies are very poor.

**Marshland.** In addition to the parishes supplied by the Wisbech Water Co.'s mains the District Council's scheme in the northern part of the District has now been completed. A supply is available in the parishes of Terrington St. Clement, Clenchwarton, Tilney All Saints, Walpole St. Andrew and part of Walpole St. Peter. This District is well covered by main water supplies.

**Mitford and Launditch.** There are no piped supplies in this area, although there are a number of comparatively large parishes.

**Smallburgh.** Work in connection with the piped water scheme for the parish of Stalham has been commenced.

**Swaffham.** There are no public water schemes in this area.

**Walsingham.** A public water supply has been provided for the parishes of Hempton and Fakenham. This is obtained from a deep well in the chalk sub-stratum and is pumped to a reinforced concrete water tower. A softening plant has been installed and the water as supplied to the consumers has about 7° of hardness.

**Wayland.** A site for the proposed scheme at Watton was acquired, and by the end of the year the Council had advertised for tenders for sinking the boreholes.

The scheme for providing piped water in Attleborough, Old Buckenham, New Buckenham, Banham, North Lopham, South Lopham, Garboldisham, Blo' Norton, and Harling, progressed further during the year. A site for the waterworks was purchased and the sinking of the boreholes was commenced during the year.

The Croxton scheme was practically completed by the end of the year. Although only a comparatively small one, it promises to be very efficient, and it is noteworthy that the water was stated by the analyst to be of exceptional purity.

## SCAVENGING.

The problem of scavenging in rural districts is an extremely difficult one, and inevitably resolves itself into a question of cost. Although a great deal has already been done in the County in this direction, there are many parishes which are in need of schemes. In view of the heavy financial burden which an adequate arrangement imposes upon a rural parish, it will be some while before it can be said that the position with regard to scavenging in the county is satisfactory.

From the tables given it will be seen that in the majority of cases the schemes are carried out by contract. This is probably due to the fact that isolated parish schemes frequently can be more economically dealt with in this manner than by direct labour. On the other hand, I am convinced that in those areas where there are a number of comparatively large parishes in close proximity it is better and frequently no more expensive to undertake a joint scheme covering all such parishes by direct labour.

Scavenging schemes are in force in all the Urban Districts in the County, and the tables given on page 41 indicate the position in the Rural Districts.

So far as the latter are concerned, the following are the notable additions and alterations which have taken place during the year:—

**Blofield and Fleggs.** An additional 406 houses were included in the scavenging scheme in force in the parish of Thorpe St. Andrew. This brings the total number up to 2207, and is indicative of the rapid development which is taking place in this parish.

**St. Faith's and Aylsham.** An additional 461 houses were included in the joint scheme for the parishes of Old Catton, Hellesdon, and Sprowston, bringing the total number to 2980. Here, again, this is largely due to the rapid development in building in these parishes.

It is interesting to note that in connection with this particular scheme, together with the scheme in force in the parish of St. Faiths, the Rural District Council undertook collection by direct labour as from 1st October, 1937. The advantage of this, over the original contract method, is already apparent.

**Marshland.** At the end of the year 6 further parishes were being scavenged, leaving only 3 parishes in the District without scavenging schemes. At the time of going to print, however, these 3 parishes had also been covered. The Rural District Council is to be congratulated upon being the first Rural District in the County to cover the whole area with scavenging arrangements. The scheme also includes the collection of refuse from houses en route between the various parishes. At the present time this is carried out by contract, the contractor providing a covered motor vehicle for the purpose. Whether or not the Council will eventually decide to change to direct labour remains to be seen, but it is understood that up to the present there has been no cause for complaint so far as collection is concerned. In this connection it is interesting to note that an integral part of the scheme is that every house scavenged has a regulation ashbin, and the tenants place these bins outside, ready for collection. Further, the Rural District Council provide disinfectant powder with which the contractor dusts out all ashbins after emptying. There are two main dumps, and it is here that the Rural District Council may be faced with its biggest difficulty. Great care is taken to avoid nuisance and rats, but with a scheme of this type it may eventually become desirable to have more direct control in the matter of dumping and to institute a system of controlled tipping.



# SCAVENGING OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

Rural District.	Parish.	Labour.	Approx. No. of Houses Scavenged.	Collection.	Method of Disposal.
Blofield and Fleggs	Blofield	Contract	399	Weekly ...	Tipping
	Brundall	"	360	" ...	"
	Caister	"	900	" ...	"
	Thorpe St. Andrew...	Direct	2207	" ...	Incinerator
Depwade	Redenhall-with-Harleston	Direct	450	Weekly, or more if necessary	Tins in disused pit; Ash, etc., used in Night Soil Scheme
Docking	Heacham	Direct	630	Weekly ...	Disused Sand Pit
	Burnham Market	Contract	240	" ...	" Chalk Pit
	Docking	"	330	" ...	" " "
	Ringstead	"	113	" ...	Pit on Common
Downham	Nil				
Erpingham	Mundesley	Contract	300	May to Oct.—twice weekly; Other—weekly	Controlled tipping
	Overstrand	"	135	Twice weekly ...	"
Forehoe and Henstead Freebridge Lynn	Runton	"	350	" ...	"Tipping
	Cley	"	200	" ...	"
	Holt	"	520	Weekly ...	"
	Hingham	Contract	200	Weekly ...	Buried on farm land
Loddon	Great Massingham	Contract	Whole parish	Weekly ...	Dumped
	Castleacre	"	"	Weekly ...	Dumped
	Loddon	Contract	230	" ...	"
	Ditchingham	"	54	" ...	"

Rural District.	Parish.	Labour.	Approx. No. of Houses Scavenged.	Collection.	Method of Disposal.
Marshland	Terrington				
	St. Clement	Contract	400	Weekly ...	Dumped
	Emneth	"	390	"	"
	Outwell	"	180	"	"
	Upwell	"	400	"	"
Mitford and Launditch	Litcham	Contract	80	Weekly ...	Dumped
	Lyng ...	"	120	"	"
	Shipdham	"	180	"	"
St. Faith's and Aylsham	Old Catton, Hellesdon and Sprowston	Direct	2980	Weekly ...	Controlled tipping by direct labour
	St. Faith's	"	73	"	Tipping on sites approved by Council, and contractors liable for nuisance or burning
	Aylsham	Contract	692	"	
	Coltishall	"	284	"	
	Foulsham	"	213	"	
	Reepham	"	297	"	
Smallburgh	Stalham	Contract	290	Weekly ...	Sorted by contractor
Swaffham	Gooderstone	Contract	40	Half-yearly	Dumping in disused pits.
	Foulden	"	45	Quarterly	
	East Bradenham	"	23	"	Controlled tipping
	Blakeney	Contract	194	Twice weekly	
	Briston	"	170	"	"
	Fakenham	"	769	"	"
	Hempton	"	141	"	"
	Great Ryburgh	"	154	"	"
	Stiffkey	"	102	"	"
	Great Walsingham	"	124	"	"
	Little Walsingham	"	212	"	"
	Attleborough	"	550	Weekly ...	"
Wayland	Watton	Contract	415	"	Farm land and pit
		"		"	Controlled tipping



# SCAVENGING OF NIGHT SOIL.

Rural District.	Parish.	Labour.	Approx. No. of Houses Scavenged.	Collection.	Method of Disposal.
Blofield and Fleggs	Blofield	...	350	Twice weekly ...	Buried at Disposal Ground
	Brundall	...	300	" "	" "
	Ormesby-with-Scratby	"	612	" "	" "
	Reedham	"	318	" "	" "
	Winterton	"	365	" "	" "
Depwade	Redenhall-with-Harleston	Direct	275	Weekly, or more if necessary	Deposited and covered with ashes, etc., from house refuse
				Weekly ...	On agricultural land
Docking	Heacham	Direct	630	Weekly ...	" "
	Burnham Market	Contract	240	" "	" "
	Docking	"	330	" "	" "
	Ringstead	"	113	" "	" "
	Downham West	Contract	58	Weekly ...	On land
Erpingham	Fincham	"	110	" "	" "
	Hilgay	"	160	" "	" "
	Cley	Contract	200	Twice weekly ...	On farm land
	Holt	"	Few (sewered)	" "	" "
	Mundesley	"	"	" "	" "
Forehoe and Henstead Freebridge Lynn	Hingham	Contract	200	Weekly ...	Ploughed into farm land
	Great Massingham	Contract	Whole parish	Weekly ...	Buried on land
	Castleacre	"	"	" "	" "
Loddon	Loddon	Contract	230	" "	Tipping
	Ditchingham	"	54	" "	" "

Rural District.	Parish.	Labour.	Approx. No. of Houses Scavenged.	Collection.	Method of Disposal.
Marshland ... Mitford and Launditch	Nil				
	Litcham	Contract	80	Weekly ...	Dumped
	Lyng ...	"	120	" ...	"
	Shipdham	"	180	" ...	"
St. Faith's and Aylsham	Old Catton, Hellesdon and Sprowston	Direct	479	Weekly ...	Tipping on farm land at sites approved by the Council
	St. Faith's	"	245	" ...	
	Aylsham	Contract	665	" ...	
	Coltishall	"	268	" ...	
	Foulsham	"	238	" ...	
	Reepham	"	290	" ...	
	Great Witchingham	"	108	" ...	
	Stalham	Contract	275	Weekly ...	
Smallburgh ... Swaffham ... Walsingham ...	Nil				
	Blakeney	Contract	194	Twice weekly	Controlled tipping
	Briston	"	170	"	"
	Fakenham	"	769	"	"
	Hempton	"	141	"	"
	Great Ryburgh	"	154	"	"
	Stiffkey	"	102	"	"
	Great Walsingham	"	124	"	"
	Little Walsingham	"	212	"	"
Wayland ...	Attleborough	Contract	460	Weekly ...	Farm land
	Watton	"	240	"	"



## RIVER POLLUTION.

Owing to pressure of other duties it has not been possible to undertake any routine work in this connection during the year.

Complaints received have been dealt with, however, and the more important of these were as follows :—

(1) The problem of disposal of excreta and refuse from houseboats on the broads and from bungalows on the banks has arisen. A preliminary survey of the length of river between Acle Bridge and Potter Heigham Bridge was carried out and showed cause for complaint. This matter is still under investigation.

(2) A complaint of alleged pollution of the River Tas has been dealt with. It was found that although the river water was unfit for drinking purposes, there was no gross contamination and no case for action under the Rivers Pollution (Prevention) Acts.

(3) A case of river pollution by a Medicinal Factory at Terrington has arisen during the year. Full investigations have been made, and the Company has co-operated in removing the cause for complaint.

(4) Although not specifically a case of river pollution, it may be well to mention here the complaints which have arisen in connection with the old Wisbech Canal. This Canal has become disused and has given rise to considerable nuisance from smells and accumulation of refuse. Reports and investigations have been made and a joint Committee of the various authorities concerned is at present considering the whole position.

# Housing.

Section 88 of the Housing Act, 1936, imposes certain duties upon County Councils with regard to Housing. The terms of this Section are practically identical with those of Section 37 of the 1930 Act, which was quoted in last year's Annual Report.

I am endeavouring, as time permits, to make detailed surveys of housing conditions in every District in the County, but owing to increase of work in connection with Milk and Dairies, the Housing activities of the Department were restricted during the year. An Assistant County Sanitary Inspector was appointed early in 1938, and it is hoped that this will render more time available in the future for Housing work. During the year a comprehensive survey of the Mitford and Launditch Rural District was made. This is one of the largest districts in the County and the survey was necessarily spread over a long period. The report presented to the Public Health Committee was forwarded to the Rural District Council for attention, and by the end of the year negotiations were proceeding.

Further inspections of property in North Walsham Urban District have been made, and I am pleased to report that the Urban District Council has agreed to proceed against certain houses mentioned in the survey report, which were originally disputed as not being unfit.

Evidence was given at Ministry of Health enquiries in Wells, Sheringham, Swaffham, and North Walsham Urban Districts, and Freebridge Lynn Rural District.

Complaints as to unsatisfactory housing conditions have been taken up with the appropriate Local Authorities.

The importance of healthy housing accommodation cannot be too strongly emphasised. Such work is truly preventive medicine.

It was originally hoped that by the end of 1938 the Slum Clearance Campaign would be completed. This may or may not be the case in the larger towns, but it will certainly not be so in many rural areas. In certain Districts in Norfolk great strides have been made in this direction, but in others, progress is very slow.

One of the main reasons for this appears to be the different standards adopted, and the variation of opinion as to what is and what is not a fit house.

It is obviously impracticable to fix a hard and fast standard to apply throughout the County, owing to the variety of circumstances and types of structure met with. Further, it is reasonable to expect that in certain *details* the standard in rural areas may be lower than that adopted in urban areas.

It is, however, possible to set forth certain fundamental principles to which every house, whether in an urban or rural area, should conform. The surveys made by the Department have been on this basis, with the aim of ensuring that throughout the County, housing conditions will not fall below this minimum standard of fitness, which may be summarised as follows :—

Every house should at least :—

- (1) Be free from serious dampness.
- (2) Be well lighted and ventilated.
- (3) Have sufficient land space to permit of adequate circulation of light and air, and of the disposal of waste matter if necessary.
- (4) Be in a fair structural condition.



Matters affecting general amenities such as water supply, cooking and food storage accommodation, washing accommodation should, of course, be taken into consideration, but these will vary according to local conditions.

It may be argued that such a basic standard is too low, but practical experience has proved the contrary because :—

- (1) There are a very large number of houses in the County to-day which do not reach such a standard.
- (2) Probably 75 per cent. of the rural cottages do not reach byelaw standard.
- (3) If a house conforms to these requirements, it may not necessarily be fit in “all respects”, but save in exceptional cases, it should not be “unhealthy”. In view of the magnitude of the problem, considerable progress will have been made when every house which is in the “unhealthy” stage has been removed.

It is an extremely difficult matter to reduce to figures the progress made in relation to slum clearance work, but the following table indicates the position in the various Districts so far as can be ascertained :—

SLUM CLEARANCE.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	No. of houses demolished or vacated upon a Demolition Order, Undertaking, or Closing Order, to 31st Dec., 1936.	No. of houses on which Orders were made but which were occupied on 1st Jan., 1937.	No. of houses where Orders were made during 1937.	No. of houses actually demolished or vacated as a result of Orders during 1937.	No. of houses on which Orders were made which were still occupied Dec., 1937.	No. of Council houses erected to 31st Dec., 1936, to rehouse tenants displaced.	No. of Council houses erected during 1937 to rehouse tenants displaced.	No. of Council houses in course of erection, Dec., 1937.
Blofield and Fleggs ...	38	3	32	12	22	27	—	—
Depwade ...	149	86	91	36	127	138	17	62
Docking ...	20	7	—	28	51	62	28	30
Downham ...	67	15	23	8	7	24	22	30
Erpingham ...	51	21	3	22	2	17	22	4
St. Faith's and Aylsham ...	83	9	54	5	58	60	—	70
Forehoe and Henstead ...	127	65	180	30	215	101	12	103
Freebridge Lynn	No figures available							
Loddon ...	10	4	63	2	61	6	4	20
Marshland ...	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	12
Mitford and Launditch ...	42	16	16	16	—	36	13	47
Smallburgh ...	70	22	9	20	21	34	11	—
Swaffham ...	45	8	40	4	44	17	—	47
Walsingham ...	74	137	46	85	50	51	85	85
Wayland ...	68	22	31	12	41	60	10	18

# URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	No. of houses demolished or vacated upon a Demolition Order, Undertaking, or Closing Order, to 31st Dec., 1936.	No. of houses on which Orders were made but which were occupied on 1st Jan., 1937.	No. of houses where Orders were made during 1937.	No. of houses actually demolished or vacated as a result of Orders during 1937.	No. of houses on which Orders were made which were still occupied Dec., 1937.	No. of Council houses erected to 31st Dec., 1936, to rehouse tenants displaced.	No. of Council houses erected during 1937 to rehouse tenants displaced.	No. of Council houses in course of erection, Dec., 1937.
Cromer ... ..	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	—
East Dereham ...	63	12	9	2	19	54	—	—
Diss ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Downham ... ..	*	*	3	3	*	*	4	10
New Hunstanton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheringham ...	8	—	1	1	—	7	—	3
Swaffham ... ..	83	19	17	12	24	78	8	—
North Walsham	42	32	39	34	36	45	32	38
Wells ... ..	12	12	16	10	4	8	14	20
Wymondham ...	31	2	11	9	6	28	6	10
King's Lynn ...			No	figures	available			
Thetford ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Not stated.

## Overcrowding.

From the information contained in the table setting forth the position with regard to overcrowding, it will be seen that this work is still in the early stages. The number of houses actually overcrowded has been ascertained, and schemes for meeting the demand are in progress. This problem is a large one, and will involve a considerable amount of work to deal with the houses which are at present overcrowded. However, in order to get the best out of the Act, it should be borne in mind that the surveys which have been made should not be allowed to lapse, and cases for review should be kept under close observation.



# HOUSING ACTS—OVERCROWDING. RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Total number surveyed to 31st Dec., 1937. (1)	Number found definitely overcrowded to 31st Dec., 1937. (2)	Number for review. (3)	Number of New Houses for meeting the needs of (2). (4)		Number of cases in (2) otherwise abated. (5)
				(a) Built.	(b) To be Built.	
Blofield and Fleggs ...	6200	93	40	—	66	3
Depwade ...	4006	77	3	2	54	19
Docking ...	3928	103	—	—	73	30
Downham ...	4224	90	26	—	—	26
Erpingham ...	4136	97	36	25	27	45
St. Faith's and Aylsham ...	3855	34	—	26	11	6
Forehoe and Henstead ...	4072	113	87	—	*	26
Freebridge ...		No figures available				
Loddon ...	3004	79	—	—	70	9
Marshland ...	3600	97	50	—	64	33
Mitford and Launditch ...	3627	67	—	3	10	4
Smallburgh ...	3000	71	—	13	32	10
Swaffham ...	2662	41	6	28	4	14
Walsingham ...	4295	108	42	—	108	—
Wayland ...	4560	72	7	2	†	14

\*Not yet known.

†Not yet decided.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Total number surveyed to 31st Dec., 1937. (1)	Number found definitely overcrowded to 31st Dec., 1937. (2)	Number for review. (3)	Number of New Houses for meeting the needs of (2). (4)		Number of cases in (2) otherwise abated. (5)
				(a) Built.	(b) To be Built.	
Cromer ...	450	10	—	—	—	10
East Dereham ...	823	43	7	—	6	6
Diss ...	817	18	1	—	10	7
Downham ...	†	6	—	—	2	2
New Hunstanton	370	2	—	—	—	2
Sheringham ...	603	1	—	—	—	1
Swaffham ...	539	22	—	—	5	17
North Walsham	821	25	4	—	6	15
Wells ...	753	24	5	—	11	—
Wymondham ...	62	36	4	4	18	2
King's Lynn M.B.		No figures available				
Thetford M.B. ...	1481	25	4	—	22	7

†No figures.

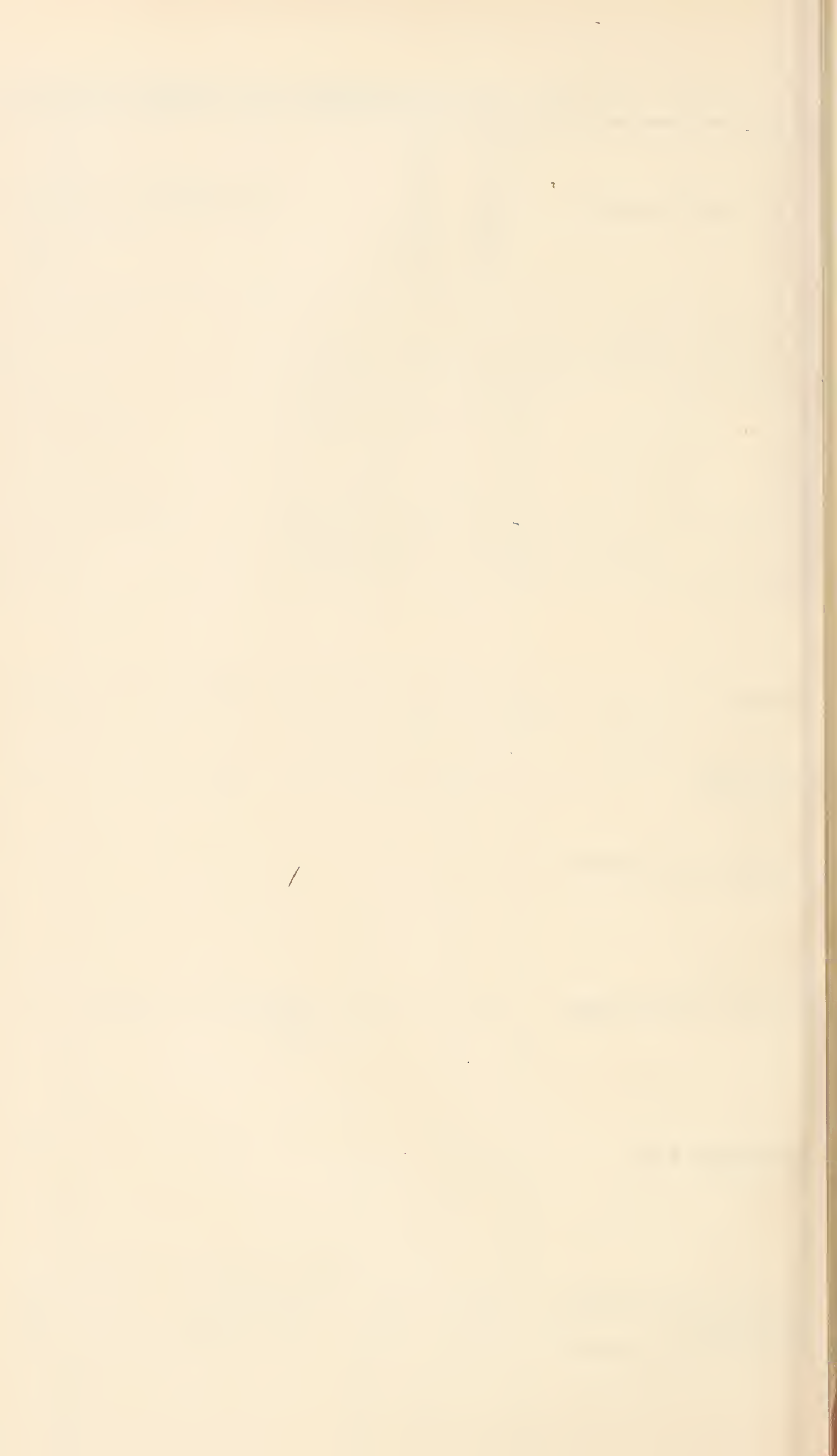
So far as the Housing (Rural Workers) Act is concerned, the next table indicates the schemes dealt with throughout the County during the year.

I have repeatedly emphasised the value of this Act, provided it is properly administered. It is important that in every case where a grant is made the resultant house should be in *all* respects fit. Cases have arisen in the County where a so-called reconditioned house has been left with brick on earth floors below ground level, dampness, low rooms, and limited bedroom accommodation. In such cases a grant amounts to nothing more than a subsidy to the owner to assist in the execution of ordinary repairs. This is obviously not the intention of the Act, which was framed with the object of providing fit houses at a considerably reduced cost to the Local Authority. A comprehensive scheme does not usually represent any particular financial gain to the owner, but the benefit to the tenants should amount to a house which is in all respects fit and which is let at a reasonable rental. For this reason alone the Act should be encouraged, working on the principle that houses so treated should provide amenities equal to those of Council houses.



SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS UNDER HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

Rural District.	No. of applications received.	No. of applications refused.	Remarks.	No. of applications granted.	Address of Property in which cases assistance granted.	Details of Work Involved.	Estimated cost of Scheme.	Amount of Grant.	Schemes completed.	Schemes in progress.	Schemes not yet commenced.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Blofield and Fleggs ...	2	—	—	2	Wickhampton ...	Raising Walls—Increasing light and ventilation ...	235 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	—
Depwade ...	17	—	—	12	Acle ...	Providing additional accommodation—Rough-casting, etc. ...	120 0 0	80 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Burston ...	Reconditioning and additions—1 cottage ...	425 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	Yes
					Long Stratton ...	Improvement of cottage ...	166 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Long Stratton ...	Works of improvement, etc.—1 cottage ...	180 0 0	90 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Long Stratton ...	Improvement to cottages—5 cottages ...	630 0 0	380 0 0	—	—	Yes
								{ loan, £250			
					Forngett St. Mary ...	Works of improvement, etc.—1 cottage... ..	158 10 0	80 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Forngett St. Mary ...	Reconditioning and conversion of 2 dwellings into 1 ...	215 0 0	100 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Forngett ...	Improvement to cottage—1 cottage ...	160 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Hempnall ...	Additional accommodation and improvements—1 cottage... ..	175 0 0	100 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Rushall ...	Works of improvement, etc.—2 cottages ...	292 18 6	160 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Scole ...	Improvement to cottages—2 cottages ...	374 10 0	200 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Tharston ...	Improvement to Bungalow—1 bungalow ...	174 10 6	100 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Wacton ...	Improvement to cottages—2 cottages ...	145 0 0	95 0 0	—	Yes	—
Docking ...	7	—	—	7	Titchwell ...	Conversion of farm buildings into 3 cottages ...	825 0 0	240 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Barwick ...	Internal reconstruction—Water supply and drainage to 3 cottages... ..	555 0 0	300 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Snettisham ...	Conversion of disused dairy and kitchen into 1 cottage ...	300 0 0	90 0 0	Yes	—	—
Downham ...	5	—	—			No details received.					
Erpingham ...	2	—	—	2	Colby ...	Raising walls, providing new roof and new wing to abate overcrowding—2 cottages ...	350 0 0	150 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Northrepps ...	Erection of windmill pump and piped water supply to 30 houses ...	80 0 0	50 0 0	Yes	—	—
St. Faith's and Aylsham...	4	—	—	4	Marsham ...	Structural amendments and reconditioning, including conversion of 2 cottages into 1 ...	147 0 0	75 0 0	—	—	—
					Marsham ...	Structural alterations and reconditioning—6 houses ...	735 0 0	400 0 0	—	—	—
					Burgh-next-Aylsham ...	Structural amendments and reconditioning, including conversion of 4 houses into 3—Structural amendments and reconditioning of 1 pair of houses ...	625 6 6	370 0 0	—	—	—
					Honingham ...	Structural amendments and reconditioning of 5 houses ...	855 18 6	500 0 0	—	—	—
Forehoe and Henstead ...	69	12	5 withdrawn by applicants.	6	Framingham Pigot ...	Reconditioning—2 cottages ...	400 0 0	200 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Hethel ...	Reconditioning—3 cottages ...	192 5 0	128 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Ketteringham ...	Reconditioning—1 cottage ...	225 15 0	100 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Mulbarton ...	Reconditioning—1 cottage ...	110 0 0	64 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Mulbarton ...	Reconditioning—2 cottages ...	210 0 0	156 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Saxlingham Nethergate ...	Reconditioning—4 cottages ...	462 12 0	300 0 0	—	—	Yes
Freebridge Lynn ...	10	—	—	10	Grimston ...	General reconstruction of 21 cottages ...	3000 0 0 approx.	1776 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Bawsey ...						
					Pentney ...						
					Middleton ...						
					Roydon ...						
					Harpley ...						
Loddon and Clavering ...	23	5	—	18	No details.	No details ...	3078 0 0	1772 0 0	No details		
Marshland ...	1	—	—	1	Walpole St. Peter ...	Alterations and additions—1 cottage ...	65 0 0	40 0 0	—	Yes	—
Mitford and Launditch...	9	1	—	8	North Tuddenham ...		375 10 0	187 10 0	—	Yes	—
					Great Dunham ...		91 15 0	61 3 4	—	Yes	—
					Whissonsett ...		116 10 0	77 13 4	—	Yes	—
					Mattishall ...		99 17 0	65 11 4	—	Yes	—
					East Tuddenham ...	No details available ...	67 7 6	21 9 2	Oct. 4th	—	—
					Whinburgh ...		65 6 2	21 15 0	Sept. 16th	—	—
					Worthing ...		293 0 0	97 13 4	Sept. 16th	—	—
					Rougham ...	2 cottages ...	94 15 0	30 15 0	Mar. 2nd	—	—
							92 5 0	31 11 8		—	—
Smallburgh ...	18	6	2 subsequently withdrawn. 2 not eligible for assistance.	8	East Ruston ...	Renew front wall and general reconstruction ...	140 0 0	70 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Scottow ...	New roof and general reconstruction ...	250 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	Yes
					Sloley ...	Additions and general reconstruction ...	158 15 0	90 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Sloley ...	New gable and general reconstruction ...	139 0 0	75 0 0	—	—	Yes
					Sloley ...	Additions, renewal of roof and general reconstruction—2 houses... ..	400 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	Yes
					Tunstead ...	New roof, height of walls to be increased, general reconstruction ...	284 15 0	90 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Witton ...	Conversion of 2 houses into 1 ...	327 0 0	90 0 0	Yes	—	—
Swaffham ...	7	—	—	7	Ashill ...	2 cottages ...	175 0 0	117 0 0	Yes	—	—
					West Bradenham ...	2 cottages ...	301 0 0	160 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Narford ...	8 cottages } Additional light, ventilation, food, bedroom and washing accommodation	658 0 0	438 13 4	—	Yes	—
					Necton ...	3 cottages }	137 10 0	89 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Sporle ...	2 cottages }	343 0 0	200 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Sporle ...	2 cottages }	379 10 0	200 0 0	—	Yes	—
					Sporle ...	1 cottage }	97 4 0	64 16 0	Yes	—	—
Walsingham ...	5	—	—	5	Brinton ...	Improvements to cottage ...	130 0 0	87 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Langham ...	Improvements and additions—3 cottages ...	275 0 0	183 0 0	—	—	Yes
					Tattersett ...	Conversion of large dwelling house into 2 cottages ...	399 0 0	200 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Walsingham ...	Conversion of part of chapel into dwelling house ...	451 0 0	180 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Wighton ...	2 cottages—Improvements ...	110 0 0	70 0 0	Yes	—	—
Wayland ...	2	—	—	2	Great Ellingham ...	1 cottage—Demolition of existing scullery, erection of new kitchen with bedroom over ...	146 6 2	96 0 0	Yes	—	—
					Bridgham ...	1 cottage ...	269 0 0	100 0 0	Yes	—	—
Totals ...	181	24		92			22535 11 10	11961 11 6			





# Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

### (i) Routine Veterinary Inspection.

This scheme has been in operation throughout the year, and is carried out with the services of part-time Veterinary Surgeons. The following table gives the results of these inspections:—

No. of visits to Farms	...	...	...	...	4,452
No. of cows examined	...	...	...	...	34,805
No. found clinically tuberculous	...	...	...	...	29
No. of cows with suspicious symptoms and from which milk samples were taken	...	...	...	...	487
Results of Laboratory Examinations:—					
Microscopical—Positive	...	...	...	...	12
Negative	...	...	...	...	475
Cultural—Positive	...	...	...	...	7
Negative	...	...	...	...	435

From these figures it will be seen that of a total of 34,805 animals examined, 48 were condemned as suffering from tuberculosis, which gives a percentage of 0.138.

### (ii.) Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

During the year a number of cases where milk supplies were presumed to contain tubercle bacilli were investigated. These arose from two main sources, viz. :—

(a) Cases referred by other Authorities where milk produced in Norfolk was sampled and found to contain the bacillus.

(b) Accredited milk producers. In this connection it should be mentioned that the County Council's scheme provides for the submission of two bulk samples of milk per annum for biological examination.

The following table is a summary of the work done. In each case full investigations were made and 780 group and/or individual samples were taken. Particularly in the case of bulk milk supplies referred by other Authorities, it is occasionally impossible to trace a diseased animal. This is largely due to the probability of the milk being mixed with other supplies in the course of transit or at the depôts.

Source of investigation.	No. of cases referred.	No. of cows traced as suffering from T.B.
"Accredited" Cases	33	24
London County Council	6	3
Norwich City Borough Council	22	15
Great Yarmouth County Borough...	3	2

### (iii.) Milk in Schools Scheme.

At the end of the year, 269 schools were participating in this scheme. This is an increase of 34 over the number of schools participating at the end of 1936. Supplies are drawn from the following sources :—

- (a) 22 schools are supplied by "T.T." producers.
- (b) 171 schools are supplied by "Accredited" producers.
- (c) 56 schools are supplied by producers whose standard of production is considered satisfactory.

(d) 20 schools are supplied with Pasteurised milk. These are cases where the other sources are not available.

In connection with (c), the milk is required to be of an equal standard of cleanliness to "Accredited" milk. Further, the producers are required to instal means of steam sterilisation.

So far as time permits, these supplies are sampled four times a year for cleanliness and twice a year for biological examination. Unfortunately, however, it has not been possible to maintain this throughout the year, but, owing to the increase in the sanitary staff, the arrangements are working smoothly.

In connection with the Tuberculin Tested and Accredited supplies, these are automatically sampled to the same extent at the farms, and in the future I hope to obtain check samples taken at the schools.

#### (iv.) **Graded Milks.**

A scheme was brought into force on the 1st January, 1937, under which the District Councils act as agents of the County Council for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, so far as Accredited producers are concerned. Tuberculin Tested producers are retained wholly under the control of the County Council.

Minor alterations have since been made to the scheme to facilitate smooth working and, broadly speaking, this now operates as follows:—

(a) On receipt of an application, the District Council is asked to recommend whether or not a licence should be issued. A detailed technical report form is submitted by the District Sanitary Inspector, together with a sample of milk.

(b) These reports are considered by Headquarters staff, and where necessary further inspections are made in company with the District Sanitary Inspector.

(c) When the reports appear to be satisfactory, the County Council authorises the District Council to issue the licence.

(d) Routine quarterly samples are taken and submitted by the District Sanitary Inspectors to the County Laboratory, together with biennial samples for biological examination.

(e) In cases of repeated unsatisfactory samples, investigations are made by Headquarters staff in company with the District Sanitary Inspector, and the matter is reported to the County Council for action as necessary.

The scheme was introduced in the first place as an experiment, in view of the District Councils' anxiety to co-operate with the County Council in this matter. Although the arrangements have worked smoothly in some cases, in others difficulties have arisen. These have been mainly with regard to the standard of premises which could be considered suitable for the production of Accredited milk. While one does not wish to impose an unduly high standard for premises upon producers—because, after all, the production of clean milk depends more upon methods than premises—yet it is essential to establish some equity in this respect as between producers in different districts. It was hoped that the Sanitary Report Form would enable this end to be attained, but experience has shown that this is not so. In the course of subsequent investigations, it was found that in certain cases the premises were far below the usually accepted standard. As these cases arose, appropriate action was taken.



During the year a general survey was made by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health. The subsequent report which was forwarded to the County Council drew attention to certain matters in connection with the structural condition of premises, and pointed out that in some cases there was a lack of uniformity. The Milk Committee has had this under consideration, and an Assistant County Sanitary Inspector has been appointed. A detailed survey of all licensed producers' premises is in progress; when this is completed there will be a very definite standard throughout the County. The requirements are that all premises shall comply with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and that in each case there shall be adequate means of steam sterilisation.

In the past it could probably be said that Norfolk farmers' activities have been directed more to the production of beef than to the production of milk. With the increase of milk production, therefore, we are frequently faced with adapted buildings which have not previously been used as cow-sheds. It is appreciated that certain sections of the Milk and Dairies Order are open to various interpretations, but, on the other hand, so far as essentials are concerned, there should be little doubt as to what is the accepted standard. In other matters each case must be considered upon its merits.

Dairying accommodation is frequently found to provide one of the biggest causes for complaint. The County Council has therefore agreed to the following recommendations:—

- (1) All milk cooling rooms must be provided with means of external access.
- (2) No boiler must be placed in any such room.

This standard, together with the normal requirements contained in the Milk and Dairies Order, is now being enforced in all cases of licensed premises.

The tables given on page 54 indicate the number of Accredited producers in each District who held licences at the end of the year, and the amount of sampling undertaken. A separate table is given for the Tuberculin Tested producers, and I would particularly refer in this connection to the high percentage of satisfactory samples obtained. It may be safely said that the standard of production of Tuberculin Tested milk is good.

So far as failing samples are concerned, it is interesting to note that in a very large number of cases investigation showed that these were caused by inefficient steam sterilisation of utensils, and particularly of churns. The importance of this cannot be too strongly impressed upon producers. Although a suitably constructed chest over a copper is accepted as means of steam sterilisation, the County Council insists that the copper in question should be an independent one and not used for household purposes. This type of steam steriliser found great favour in the early stages of the scheme, probably on account of its low initial cost and inexpensive nature, but the number of producers who are changing to the proper type with a separate boiler is remarkable. This is due to two facts, viz:—

(a) In many instances the old type did not attain the necessary temperature for adequate sterilisation.

(b) It is frequently found that the consumption of fuel by a copper is far greater than that consumed by an independent boiler, so that in the long run a proper steriliser is probably more economical.

A. Tuberculin Tested Licensed Producers.

No. of Producers...	...	...	...	24
No. of samples taken	...	...	...	73
No. of samples satisfactory	...	...	...	63 (86.3%)

B. Accredited Licensed Producers.

DISTRICT	(1) No. of Producers	(2) No. of Producer— Retailers (included in (1))	Samples			
			Total No. Taken	Result		% Pass
				Passed	Failed	
Blofield & Fleggs	28	3	141	102	39	72.34
Depwade ...	59	3	308	228	80	74.03
Docking ...	9	—	17	13	4	76.47
Downham ...	17	—	76	55	21	72.37
Erpingham ...	19	3	110	82	28	74.55
Forehoe and Henstead ...	56	10	281	216	65	76.87
Freebridge ...	8	1	36	24	12	66.66
Loddon and Clavering ...	74	1	380	301	79	79.21
Marshland ...	13	1	42	34	8	80.95
Mitford and Launditch ...	58	6	164	119	45	72.56
St. Faith's and Aylsham ...	42	4	259	191	68	73.74
Smallburgh ...	31	1	129	120	9	93.02
Swaffham ...	17	—	79	69	10	87.34
Walsingham ...	31	3	108	74	34	68.52
Wayland ...	35	1	164	129	35	78.66
E. Dereham U.D.	7	1	25	21	4	84.00
Diss „	5	1	23	20	3	86.96
Downham „	1	—	8	4	4	50.00
New Hunst'tn.,,	1	1	5	4	1	80.00
Swaffham „	1	1	5	4	1	80.00
Nth. Walsham,,	1	—	3	3	—	100.00
Wells „	2	1	12	9	3	75.00
Wymondham „	12	5	64	47	17	73.43
K. Lynn M.B. ...	1	—	4	3	1	75.00
Totals ...	528	47	2443	1872	571	76.62

ADULTERATION, Etc.

The Inspectors of Weights and Measures act as part-time sampling officers, examinations being undertaken by the County Analyst. There is one registered butter factory, and one inspection was made.

During the year 624 formal samples were submitted. Details of these, together with the action taken by the Council, are given below :—



				Action taken.				
Article.				No. of Samples taken.	No. found Genuine.	No. Adulter- ated.	Prosecu- tion Ordered.	Cautioned.
Milk	...	...	...	453	367	86	10	37
Butter	...	...	...	22	22	—	—	—
Milk Cheese	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Tonic Stout Materials	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Non-alcoholic Wines	...	...	...	7	5	2	—	1
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Jams	...	...	...	5	5	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Cream	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Honey	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	...	...	...	11	11	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet	...	...	...	3	2	1	—	—
Ginger Wine	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	6	6	—	—	—
Baking Powder	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Whiskey	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—
Fruit Jellies	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Rice	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey and Tongue Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	...	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Veal and Ham Roll	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon and Lobster Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Banana Curd	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Curd	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey and Ham Paste	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Calves Foot Jelly	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Chicken, Ham and Tongue Paste	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Egg and Thyme Stuffing	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Pie	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—
Chinese Figs	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Syrups	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Corned Beef	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Marrowfat Peas	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—

Article.			No. of Samples taken.	No. found Genuine.	No. Adulter- ated.	Action taken.	
						Prosecu- tion Ordered.	Cautioned.
Glycerine	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Juice	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Fruits	...	...	4	4	—	—	—
Tomato Cream	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sliced Ox Tongue	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Preserved Ginger	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Dutch Cheese	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Lunch Ham	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Peas	...	...	3	3	—	—	—
Icing Sugar	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Machine-skimmed Milk	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Sponge Cake	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Balsam of Aniseed and Linseed	...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Compound Lemon, Glycerine and Honey	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Salmon	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Wafer Biscuits	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Candied Orange	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	...	..	624	535	89	10	38



# Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The erection of the County Isolation Hospital, to which reference was made in the last report, was completed in 1938, and the official opening took place on 8th June, 1938.

The Hospital is built on a site of approximately 14 acres and will serve the whole of the Administrative County, except King's Lynn M.B., Cromer, Sheringham, and North Walsham Urban Districts, Erpingham and Marshland Rural Districts.

- The accommodation consists of :—
- Administration Block.
  - Two 24-bed Blocks.
  - One 12-bed Cubicle Block with an emergency operating theatre at one end.
  - Power House, Laundry, Disinfector, Garage, and Mortuary.
  - Porter's Lodge.

A photograph of the Administration Block and a lay-out plan of the Hospital appear in the front of this Report.

Part of the ex-Walsingham Public Assistance Institution has been adapted for use as a Smallpox Hospital for the whole County, apart from King's Lynn.

The following table gives particulars of notifications of infectious disease and the number of deaths from certain of the diseases during 1937 :—

Disease.	No. of cases notified.	Deaths as given by Registrar-General.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	596	1
Diphtheria ... ..	221	6
Enteric Fever ... ..	28	6
Pneumonia ... ..	270	170
Puerperal Fever ... ..	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	56	8
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	2	10
Malaria ... ..	2	Not given
Poliomyelitis ... ..	7	Not given
Dysentery ... ..	13	Not given
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	20	Not given
Erysipelas ... ..	80	Not given
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ... ..	218	144
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ... ..	155	32
*Chicken-pox ... ..	37	Not given
*Whooping Cough ... ..	6	9
*Measles ... ..	2	5
Total	1719	392

\*Only notifiable in certain districts.

## CANCER.

The death rates per 1000 population during the last six years have been :—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1.91	1.94	1.77	1.85	1.92	1.96

The following table gives the age distribution of deaths notified in 1937 :—

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over
Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	25	60	133	75
Females ...	—	—	—	1	1	4	17	55	77	92	89
Totals	—	—	—	1	2	6	23	80	137	225	164

Apart from the Public Assistance Medical Service, the Council has provided no facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. A block grant is paid to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for public assistance cases requiring hospital treatment, and this hospital has been approved by the Minister of Health as a Regional Radium Centre.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

Under the Public Health (V.D.) Regulations of 1916, treatment centres have been established at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital. Three Sessions are held weekly, whilst intermediate treatment is carried out daily at both Clinics.

234 new patients from the administrative county were diagnosed during the year 1937, as follows :—

Clinic.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Not V.D.	Total.
Norwich ...	47	56	3	106
King's Lynn ...	28	48	52	128
Total ...	75	104	55	234

This is an increase of 20 cases compared with the number of new cases examined during 1936.

The following table shows the total attendances made by Norfolk patients at each clinic during the past five years :—

Year.	Norwich.	King's Lynn.
1933 ...	2341	3768
1934 ...	2362	3648
1935 ...	2317	3805
1936 ...	3200	3277
1937 ...	2919	3282

**In-patient Treatment.**

	Norwich.	K. Lynn.
(a) Total number of persons admitted during year	4	2
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days"	46	52

**Pathological Work.**

1203 specimens were examined during 1937, as follows :—

	Microscopical.	Serum Tests.	Other Tests.
Number of specimens examined by M.O. at Centre ...	—	—	—
Number sent to an approved laboratory ...	534	655	14
Total ...	534	655	14



VACCINATION.

The following is a summary of the Vaccination Officers' returns to the Registrar-General respecting children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1936 :—

Births entered in "Birth Lists" as registered in 1936	4461
Successfully vaccinated ... ..	1338
Insusceptible of vaccination ... ..	15
Had Smallpox ... ..	Nil
Statutory Declarations received ... ..	2614
Died unvaccinated ... ..	171
Postponed by medical certificate ... ..	17
Removed to other districts ... ..	57
Removed, address unknown ... ..	119
Otherwise unaccounted for ... ..	131

After deducting the children who died unvaccinated, the percentage of children known to be successfully vaccinated or insusceptible was 34·16, i.e., two-thirds of the children born in 1936 are not protected from Smallpox.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths.

218 cases of pulmonary and 155 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1937.

The following table relates to 1937 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
1- ... ..	—	3	14	9	—	—	3	—
5- ... ..	9	7	33	31	1	1	4	3
15- ... ..	21	32	14	12	6	10	2	—
25- ... ..	22	24	6	11	11	18	2	4
35- ... ..	24	12	7	5	19	8	1	1
45- ... ..	27	11	4	2	22	9	2	2
55- ... ..	8	11	2	1	11	12	—	—
65 and over	6	1	1	2	9	7	—	4
TOTALS	117	101	81	74	79	65	15	17

22 of the 140 deaths related to non-notified cases, i.e., a ratio of 15·8 per cent.

During the year 377 cases were removed from the notification register, 202 for recovery from the disease, 118 on account of death, and in 8 cases the notification was withdrawn. On 31st December the Register contained the names of 3135 patients, classified as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
976	815	1791	677	667	1344	3135

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the past fifteen years, analysed according to sex and age, were as follows:—

Period.	Age Groups.							
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	Total.
<b>MALES.</b>								
1923-1927 (Average)	—	1	2	19	49	29	5	105
1928-1932 (Average)	—	—	2	14	39	26	7	88
1933 ... ..	—	1	1	12	29	18	5	66
1934 ... ..	1	—	1	13	41	24	5	85
1935 ... ..	—	—	—	11	33	19	11	74
1936 ... ..	—	1	1	4	31	22	9	68
1937 ... ..	—	—	1	6	30	33	9	79
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
1923-1927 (Average)	—	—	5	24	41	21	6	97
1928-1932 (Average)	—	—	2	23	40	17	7	89
1933 ... ..	—	—	3	13	41	14	4	75
1934 ... ..	—	—	—	14	22	9	7	52
1935 ... ..	2	—	2	12	27	11	6	60
1936 ... ..	—	—	1	16	30	17	11	65
1937 ... ..	—	—	1	10	26	21	7	65

**Examination and Dispensary Records.**

1124 new cases, including 142 contacts, were examined in 1937, and 263 were definitely diagnosed as tuberculous. The corresponding figures for 1936 were 1194 (including 257 contacts) and 310 respectively.

2200 patients (including 327 doubtful cases) were on the Dispensary Registers on 31st December, compared with 2238 the year previous. 429 were T.B. +, 1187 cases were written off, 194 as recovered, 795 as non-tuberculous, 121 as dead, and 77 removed from the County.

442 specimens of sputum, etc., were examined in connection with dispensary cases. 690 sputa, etc., examinations were also made in the Laboratory of specimens sent by general practitioners and sanatoria.

The County Council has no X-ray plant, but arrangements have been made with certain Hospitals, and with doctors specialising in this work, for the X-raying of patients referred by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The increase in the use of this aid to diagnosis is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	X-rays.	Year.	X-rays.
1928 ...	85	1933 ...	171
1929 ...	87	1934 ...	277
1930 ...	95	1935 ...	505
1931 ...	105	1936 ...	767
1932 ...	138	1937 ...	848

During the ten years 1927 to 1936, 2603 new pulmonary cases were added to the Dispensary Register. 1344 of these were classified as T.B. —, tubercle bacilli not being present in the sputum. The remaining cases all had positive sputum, and were classified as follows:—T.B. + Group I (limited disease) 219 cases; T.B. + Group II (advanced disease) 677 cases; T.B. + Group III (very advanced disease) 363 cases.



The condition at the end of 1937 of the 223 cases registered in 1927, i.e., after eleven years' treatment and supervision, was:—

	Tb. minus.	Gp. I.	Tb. plus. Gp. II.	Gp. III.	Total.
Disease arrested or discharged as recovered...	107	2	6	—	115
Disease not arrested ...	6	1	9	—	16
Condition not ascertained during year ...	5	1	—	—	6
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from register	44	5	8	4	61
Dead ...	20	9	42	54	125
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>323</b>

### Residential Treatment.

There has been no alteration during the year in the arrangements under this heading.

In 1937, 467 patients received residential treatment in sanatoria or hospitals, 275 were discharged and 22 died. There were 170 still in these institutions on 31st December. In addition, 47 persons were admitted to Public Assistance Institutions, of whom 15 died and 14 were discharged.

### Dispensary and Other Treatment.

1473 visits were paid to patients by the whole-time health visitors during 1937. In addition, District Nurses paid 1855 visits to patients needing actual nursing, whilst appoximately 3530 visits were made by Voluntary Visitors.

The value of the Calling Stations which have been opened was again proved during the year, for though 501 less visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officers to patients' homes, 415 more examinations were made at the Clinics than in the previous year.

When patients have had an artificial pneumothorax performed in a sanatorium or hospital, the Tuberculosis Officers undertake the refills, usually at the Norwich and King's Lynn Dispensaries. 280 refills were given in 29 cases during the year.

The Council's 158 shelters have again proved valuable accessories to treatment, particularly where patients' home conditions are bad.

51 non-pulmonary and 37 suspicious cases received Ultra-Violet Light treatment during the year, either at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital or by arrangement with certain medical practitioners who have installed the necessary apparatus. The treatment of 72 patients was completed, 2 being quiescent, 51 much improved, 17 improved, and in 2 cases no improvement resulted.

Dental extractions were authorised in 14 cases, and dentures in 13 cases, whilst a weekly average of 240 patients received extra nourishment in the form of milk, maltoline, or cod liver oil.

Surgical appliances were provided as follows, in addition to the cases (under 16 years of age) included in the Orthopædic Scheme report:—

Spinal supports	...	...	...	4
Splints	...	...	...	5
Crutches	...	...	...	1
Portable urinal	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	11
				—

### **Contributions towards cost of maintenance in Sanatoria, etc.**

The County Council decided to make no charge to patients whose income did not exceed the National Health Insurance limit, and this decision came into effect on the 1st April, 1937. In all cases where the income is over the limit the question of contribution is given special consideration.

### **The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

It has not been necessary to take any action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.





